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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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FLORIDA SPEAKS AND GEORGIA TOO.

election and will hold it. The opposition has abandoned the East." The statement is signed by M. S. Quay.

REED COMING WEST.

He Will Wind up the Campaign in California.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Tom Reed of Maine is going to wind up the campaign in California. The trip, he said, contains a touch of sentiment. It was in California that he began the practice of law. Reed's Republican friends in California recently showered letters upon him. So Reed cancelled his other engagements and decided on making the trip. He will be accompanied by his brilliant daughter, Miss Kitte, who says she is anxious to see the place where her father first started to make his fame and fortune.

GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Adverse Decision to be Contested in Court.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—In the Supreme Court of Kings county today Judge Clement decided in favor of the Democratic County Committee's protest against the use upon the official ballot of the designation "National Democratic" by the gold standard Democrats and Shepard faction. The matter will at once be taken before the Appellate Court for further argument. A writ of mandamus is asked to compel the Election Commissioners to put the names of the Shepard party nominees on the ballots under the head of the National Democratic party.

WATSON IS STILL ILL.

Populist Candidate Not Likely to Make More Speeches.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Oct. 12.—A special to the Journal from Thompson says: Thomas E. Watson is still confined to his room, and acting under the advice of his physician, Dr. F. S. Harrison. Dr. Harrison informed the Journal correspondent this morning that while Watson was improving his throat was still so bad that under no circumstances could he speak in less than ten or twelve days, and that it was very doubtful if he could take the stump again during the present campaign.

SPEECHES BY HARRISON.

The Ex-President Will Take a Trip Through Indiana.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The Republican National Committee has secured ex-President Harrison for a number of speeches in Indiana. A special train will be used, and on October 20th and 21st, 30th and 31st, the ex-President will make tours of the State, delivering short speeches en route from a car platform. He will not speak outside of Indiana, however, and these will be the only speeches delivered by Mr. Harrison during the campaign, his business affairs not permitting him to spend more time on the stump.

MILLION DOLLARS TO RET.

All of It Will be Wagered on McKinley's Success.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—When E. R. Chapman of Moore & Schley learned through Senator Brice today some facts about the political situation in the Middle Western States he said he would bet \$500,000 or any part of it that the Democrats would not carry a State east of the Mississippi river north of the Ohio. Mr. Chapman had also a similar amount to bet that McKinley will carry Kentucky.

Boutelle Coming to the Coast.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The speakers bureau of the Republican national headquarters completed today the Pacific Coast tour for Congressman Boutelle of Maine. He leaves Chicago tomorrow and makes his first speech in Los Angeles on October 17. He speaks in San Francisco on the evening of October 19, and Sacramento on October 20th. He then goes to Oregon and speaks in Salem and Portland October 22d and 23d. After October 26th he will speak in Tacoma, Olympia, Seattle and Spokane.

CHAIRMAN JONES' FIGURES.

He is Willing to Give McKinley Eighty-one Electoral Votes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee gave out a statement tonight characterizing as absurd the figures showing the probable result of the election as given out by Senator Quay. Chairman Jones states that in all the States classed by Senator Quay as doubtful a complete and harmonious fusion between the Democrats, Populists and Silver-Republicans exists, rendering them certain for Bryan. For the same reason he classes as doubtful the States of Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin, and claims for Bryan the Electoral votes of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, North Dakota and West Virginia, all of which were claimed for McKinley by Quay. The table given out by Chairman Jones 279 for Bryan and 87 as doubtful.

REPUBLICAN FIGURES.

Cleveland Returns in Time to Attend the Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—President Cleveland has returned from his 101 days vacation at Gray Gables, on Buzzards Bay, Mass. The President and his private secretary, Mr. Thurber, reached Washington at 7:40 a. m. after a good night's rest in the private car attached to a mid-night train from New York. No one accompanied them and immediately after breakfast on their arrival at the White House they entered their adjoining offices and began the routine of public business.

Mr. Cleveland never looked better than today. He is declared to be in splendid condition for the duties of the session of Congress which must necessarily follow the National election, no matter what the results may be. Mrs. Cleveland and the children will reach Washington Saturday evening. The President's return was so timed as to resume the regular Friday Cabinet meeting at 11 o'clock.

Scotchmen have almost entire control of the stonemasonry industries of New York.

UNCLE SAM AND TURKEY FEATHERS.

Forcible Talk About "Forcing" the Dardanelles.

NOBODY HAS YET BEEN HURT.

False Rumor About Venezuelan Affairs—Big Fire in Guayaquil—Rosebery's Resignation—Russia's Czar Smooth Politician. Something of Interest to Sugar Producers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Sun's Washington special says:

The publication in the Sun this morning of the determination of the Government that the practice ship Bancroft shall be anchored off Constantinople aroused new interest in the Turkish question. Attempts have been made to deny the accuracy of the dispatch, but without success. The Bancroft has been ordered to go to Constantinople, and as she cannot do

country and Great Britain is entirely without foundation. The Commission is not yet in possession of all the facts necessary to form a definite judgment and will not be until the return of Professor Barr from Europe, about the end of this month. He is to bring with him new and historical testimony, which must be carefully examined before any decision can be arrived at."

FIRE AT GUAYAQUIL.

Believed to Have Been of Incendiary Origin.

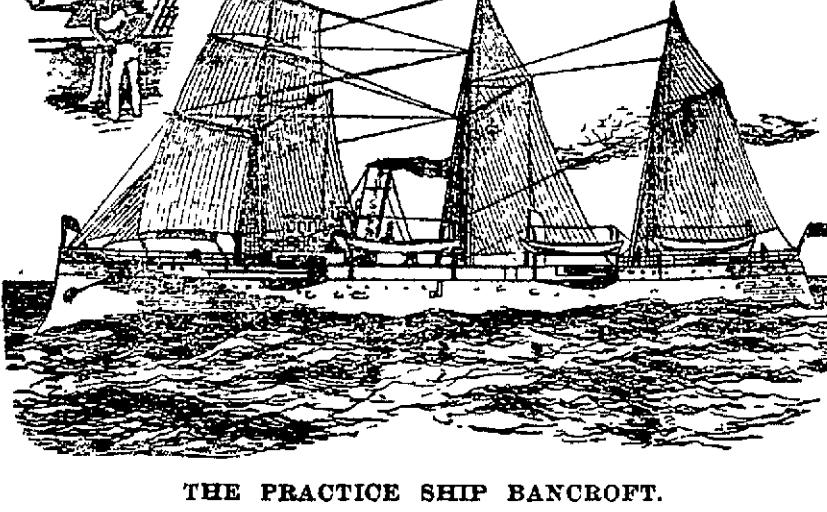
LIMA (Peru), Oct. 8.—The great fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador, is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Some arrests have been made. Many people lost their lives during the conflagration. The losses are estimated at \$54,000,000. The populace is furiously demanding the prompt punishment of the guilty.

Yesterday at Guayaquil an incendiary was caught in the act and was shot. All is quiet there and the Government has appointed committees to assist and to feed those who are left in a condition of need by the great fire.

RUSSIA'S RULER IN POLITICS.

He Left Good Will Behind Him in Every Place.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The attention of Europe may be said to have been concentrated during the week upon the visit of the Czar and Czarina to France and the most enthusiastic reception



THE PRACTICE SHIP BANCROFT.

this without the assent of the Turkish authorities, she will pass the Dardanelles without it. These are facts, and White House denials based on technicalities do not alter them in the least.

The Bancroft may be and probably will be able to pass the Dardanelles without trouble, but this can only be determined after the attempt is made. Diplomats and public men in Washington apprehend that no serious consequences would follow a bold stroke on the part of this Government, and many of them assert that if the State Department gives a firm and decided notification to the Porte that it proposes being represented in Turkish waters by a guard ship, no defiant objection would be raised. They have cautiously commended the course as outlined in the Sun this morning, and are confident that if the administration cast aside the precedent which has given silent recognition to the Porte's contention that we are not entitled to have a guard ship at Constantinople, and send the Bancroft through the Dardanelles, the way will be open for the European powers to reach a satisfactory conclusion of the Eastern question, whose gravity for some months has come very near upsetting the peace of Europe.

Although the plans outlined by the administration and determined upon lately may be modified somewhat to meet emergencies that may arise, it is now its intention, as it has always been, to send the Bancroft to Constantinople, and she was selected from all the vessels of the North Atlantic station simply because of her size and light battery, and other characteristics which make her conform more nearly to the type and class of ships maintained at the Porte. Administration officials, who are anxious to maintain the administration's policy of secrecy, leave the impression that she was to act as a dispatch boat to Admiral Sledge's fleet and transport stores from Genoa to the ships of the fleet.

To send a war vessel 5,000 miles, however, for the purpose of acting as a transport was a theory advanced that few credited, and at last this evening Private Secretary Thurber admitted that the administration's object in assigning her to the Mediterranean was for the purpose of having her serve as a guard ship to Minister Terrell. He denied, however, that the ship would force the Dardanelles, but thought the necessary firman would be secured to permit her free entry. This is the first acknowledgment made yet by any one competent to speak with authority that the Bancroft's mission is in Turkish waters.

This morning the arrival of the Cincinnati at Smyrna was cabled by Admiral Sledge. Tomorrow the Bancroft is expected to put in an appearance, and then Minister Terrell will be informed that she is at his service.

NO DECISION YET.

Venezuela Commission Waits for More Information.

CROWDED SCHOOLS IN SOME DISTRICTS.

Movement on Foot to Divide up the Classes.

INCREASE IN HILO DISTRICT

Kaumakapili May be Used by Chinese Pupils.
Mr. Weatherbee Gets Place in Reform School—Demand for Building at Makaweli—Inspector General Townsend's Trip.

There were present yesterday at the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education, Minister Cooper, Prof. Alexander, William A. Bowen, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Dillingham, Deputy Inspector Scott and Secretary C. T. Rodgers. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

There being no reports of the committees under the head of new business, an application for a position as teacher under the Board was read from Mr. Weatherbee. Mr. Weatherbee is a recent arrival from Washington State, and comes highly recommended to the Board, has been a teacher for about ten years on the coast and holds a high grade certificate. It was brought out in the discussion that followed that there were three schools in immediate need of teachers—the Wainahu, the Reform and the Olaa school. As Mr. Weatherbee seemed suited for the Reform School, and Mr. Needham was in favor of him, it was voted that he be offered the position of assistant there. Mr. Shanks, who is now temporarily assisting there, will be offered some other position under the Board.

A new room is now being built at the Reform School for the industrial branches. Mr. Weatherbee will also have charge of this branch. His salary was voted to be \$75 a month.

Deputy Inspector Scott reported that Miss Courson had been nearly blind for two or three days on account of the light in her room, and would be confined there for two or three weeks. She wished to know if the Board could pay for her substitute, as it was the Board's fault that her eyes were in their present condition. It being a bad precedent to establish, the request was not granted.

A letter from Mr. Biddell was read by the Secretary, stating that although he did not like to trespass further on the kindness of the Board, yet if they could do something for him in the way of paying his traveling expenses from his old place to the place where he had been transferred, he would be greatly obliged. The request was not granted.

Deputy Inspector Scott reported that in all the new school houses there were no closet, cupboard or shelf room, and asked that he be authorized to place in the hat room of each of these new buildings corner lockers, at the cost of about \$8 apiece.

Minister Cooper then read a lengthy report from Inspector General Townsend on the various schools he had visited this trip. It showed that the schools of Hilo were increasing very rapidly, and that there were at least 800 pupils attending school in the Hilo district.

Deputy Inspector Scott then spoke on the over crowded condition of some of the schools, mentioning Kalihiwaina school, where there were 81 pupils under Miss Bessie Reynolds; the Chinese girls' school, one room of which had 76 pupils, and Miss Bella Weight's room in Hilo, which was also very much over crowded. It is impossible for any teacher to do more than to herd these scholars together, when she has more than 40 or 50 pupils under her charge.

After some discussion it was voted that each one of these schools should have a new assistant. There was room enough in the buildings for another class to be formed, except in the Chinese school, and Mrs. Dillingham thought that arrangements could be made with the trustees of Kaumakapili Church whereby the basement of that building could be used for the Chinese girls.

It was voted that Mrs. Lowden be appointed at the Chinese girls' school and Miss Robertson at the Kalihiwaina school.

Mr. Kelo of Molokai was brought before the Board to give his story of the affairs of the school at Molokai.

The Board had received a petition from the parents of nineteen of out of the twenty-eight scholars attending the school, asking that Mr. Kelo be dropped by the Board, as he was in the habit of using profane language in the presence of the pupils.

Mr. Kelo brought in Mr. Dudoit, who testified to his general good character and asked to be retained.

The petition was denied.

Several petitions from Captain Eldhardt were read and it was voted that they be sent to the Inspector General, who was soon to visit that district.

Inquiries had been made when the school at Makaweli would be ready for occupancy, and Minister Cooper authorized the secretary to reply that it would not be done before the first of the new year as the schools at Patapaukou and Kahuku had to be done first.

A letter from Mrs. J. L. Dumas was read, stating that she could not accept the position as assistant in the Practice school for less than \$900 a year. It had been offered her at \$750. and the Board voted not to go back on its former action.

BROWN & KUBEY

Store Closed Under an Attachment for Unpaid Rent.

The store of Brown & Kubey dealers in watches and jewelry on Hotel street is closed under an attachment by the Brewer Estate for rent. The firm has nearly two years ago, and was considered at commercial circles, their

business, however, being confined principally to plantations and country districts.

Brown was the traveling man of the firm and spent most of his time away from the city, selling goods and incidentally picking up bargains in Hawaiian postage stamps. When A. V. Gear lost a lot out of his stock through an dishonest officer they were traced to Brown and he was compelled to disgorge. Some time ago Brown decided to go to the coast and liquidate the debts of the firm, amounting to about \$3,000. After it was settled that he should go, Mr. Kubey noticed him picking out the most valuable watches and diamond studs in the case, and he spoke to him about it, saying that "if he was not coming back he had better say so." Brown explained his actions by saying he felt sure he could dispose of the goods at a profit to people on the steamer.

With the cash and stamps taken, the amount footed up \$3,000, and he departed. Mr. Kubey has heard from him but once, and then by a telegram to a firm in San Francisco requesting them to notify Kubey that he had gone to New York. Since then Mr. Kubey has suffered a great deal through anxiety over the accounts. Yesterday, as stated above, the goods were attached for one month's rent, which Mr. Kubey states he always pays on the 23d of each month.

It is rumored that Brown secured some valuable Hawaiian postage stamps from a man on Fort street who had a fine collection. This man trusted him before and did not hesitate to let him have some this time.

QUESTIONS OF POLICY.

Apropos of Proposed Pardon For Liliuokalani.

"Pupil" Asks Many Questions Regarding Advisability of Supposed Conciliatory Measures.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you pardon the dull intellect of a youthful writer if he asks what are the lessons taught by the affairs of 1895 that you say this morning "will not be forgotten by the present generation"? Do you really believe the full pardon of Liliuokalani will be the end, the last act of what some future historian must decide to be either tragedy or comedy? Surely there is the question of a compensation for the loss of her throne yet to be agitated.

Has not our most esteemed Executive Council from the beginning appeared afraid of any open, honest opposition from any source, as evidenced by the small but frequent doses given its supporters in order to degree accustom them to the end desired? Have needed improvements been carried out with the firm, steady pace of a guide confident of his path? Has not the noisy minority often brought about a conciliatory course, called "less radical," "more advisable at least until some future day," a compromise with one wheel in the mire and one high and dry on solid ground—rather than an attempt at the straight and narrow path?

Do any of Liliuokalani's former supporters look upon our present Government as liberal and chivalrous in its actions toward her, when they have so generously dealt out a little at a time the pardon which in their eyes she deserved long before this? Does any man of any political hue, young or old, believe that after the precedent established he will surely be severely punished for a political crime of a serious nature? The writer admires the young men who rushed to the front, leaving their seniors safely at home guarding their families; but are they to learn that the statements made in the time of danger are not to be carried out? Always to be told, next time it will be different?

Why could not the Executive Council come right out from the first with a strong, vigorous policy, showing the generosity of a victor and confidence in their future support? Youth may be hasty and impetuous, but it is open to reason. What harm is there in an open policy?

The writer may not be qualified to ask such questions, and he may be misinformed; if so, the editor will confer a favor in correcting him. Surely he does not wish to open old wounds or enter a newspaper controversy. He is now and hopes always to be a supporter of the present administration, even with its faults, for we are all human.

Honolulu, Oct. 21, 1896.

LECTURER AND AUTHOR.

Henry Willard French Soon to be in Honolulu.

By the last steamer from the Colonies W. O. Smith received a letter from Henry Willard French, stating that he and his wife would arrive in Honolulu by the next Alameda. Mr. French is an author and lecturer of considerable note, and for some time past has been in Australia delivering illustrated lectures on the United States. These lectures have received flattering comment in the American and British press, one publication stating: "Mr. French has plenty to say, says it well, and would be welcome in every town and city in Great Britain." Among the books he has published are "Our Boys in India," "Our Boys in China," "Art and Artists," "Gems of Genius," etc.

In his letter to Mr. Smith, Lecturer French says he will stop in the Islands quite a while, and will deliver a lecture or two here if desired. Honolulu people will be interested to learn that Lecturer French is the father of Dr. French, whose engagement to Miss King was recently announced.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatening. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamomile's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MINISTER WILLIS INJURED.

Thrown From His Carriage After Yesterday's Wedding.

What might have been a serious accident happened to United States Minister Willis and Mrs. Willis in the Anglican Church grounds shortly after the Stanley-Danford wedding yesterday afternoon.

The Minister and his wife had just left the church and Mrs. Willis had taken her seat in the carriage, and Minister Willis had his foot on the step when the horse bolted, throwing him to the ground, one wheel passing over his leg. Going toward the Beretania street gate, one of the wheels of the carriage struck the hub of a wheel on a Hack that was just entering the grounds. The result of this was the smashing of a rear wheel on the Willis carriage, and the concussion was such that Mrs. Willis was thrown backward out of the carriage.

She was picked up by some of the guests present and a moment later she was at her husband's side. Dr. Wood arrived at this time and Mr. Willis was assisted to the doctor's office, a few doors distant, where his injuries were examined and found not to be serious.

Shortly afterward the Minister and his wife left in a carriage for their beach residence.

While the injured diplomat was being looked after the horse sped out Beretania street until the other wheels and the carriage were wrecked, then it was stopped.

MYSTIC LODGE.

Meeting Last Night After Which There Was a Banquet.

There was a large meeting of the Mystic Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., last night at its Castle Hall. Besides the regular membership, a number of visiting members of other lodges were present.

After three new members were initiated, a sumptuous banquet was set and a general good time followed. What with salads and sandwiches and the excellent coffee, interspersed with flashes of wit and humor, the evening was pleasantly spent.

PYTHIAN NOTES.

Justus H. Rathbone, founder of the Knights of Pythias, died in 1889. He drew up the original ritual while teaching school in the Lake Superior country. Some time after the organization of the society in 1864 Rathbone withdrew from the Knights, but entered their ranks again in 1866. He was selected to prepare a revised ritual. During his school teaching days he formed a dramatic society, and among the plays that he secured to produce was John Banion's version of "Damon and Pythias." "The play suggested to my mind the idea of the order," once remarked Rathbone, "although I had not thought of it before. It presented itself when reading over the play at the school house. It then occurred to me that there was excellent foundation in the story of Damon and Pythias for a fraternal secret society. The high type

of friendship therein portrayed seemed to me to be the basis upon which such a society could and should be established. Banion changes the position of the two characters from the historical, but does not change the character of their friendship."

It is proposed to establish a Pythian home at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The Grand Lodge of Arkansas has already voted an appropriation of \$5,000 as a commencement for the fund.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

The San Francisco Board of Health recently received a communication from the Superintendent of the San Francisco & San Mateo Railway Company, suggesting the advisability of prohibiting people from expectorating in street cars. He stated, that such a law was enforced in some of the large Eastern cities, and that there was necessity for its enactment in the West. The Board adopted a resolution requesting the attorney of the Health Department to prepare for the consideration of the Supervisors an ordinance prohibiting expectoration on the sidewalks or in buildings or any public conveyances, and requiring that buildings and conveyances be provided with receptacles for expectorations.

When it was proposed to build a railroad in the United States, Chancellor Livingston, who was one of the greatest men in the State of New York, published a letter to demonstrate that the undertaking was impossible. One of the reasons was that no one would want to risk his life flying through space at the rate of 12 or 15 miles an hour. Daniel Webster said the frost on the rails would prevent the train from moving, or stopping after it had begun to move.

King Humbert of Italy, though almost the poorest sovereign in Europe, is most methodical in keeping free from private debt. He has now succeeded in settling his father's liabilities, which amounted to about \$6,000,000. In order to do this he sold his valuable stud of Arab and English horses, and, in addition, parted with the Castel Porziano, a vast hunting estate. The calls on his private purse for charities, earthquakes, and so on are extremely frequent.

It is a mistake to suppose night air in towns is unhealthy. In most cases it is purer between 10 at night and 6 in the morning than any other part of the twenty-four hours. It is beneficial to sleep with the window open four inches from the top, and the door tightly closed.

Some idea of the vast extent of the surface of the earth may be obtained when it is noted that a lofty church steeple is ascended and the landscape visible from it looked at, 900,000 such landscapes must be viewed in order that the whole earth may be seen.

The Church of England is supported by income from investments, endowments, and by voluntary contributions. The total revenue of the Church is about £7,000,000.

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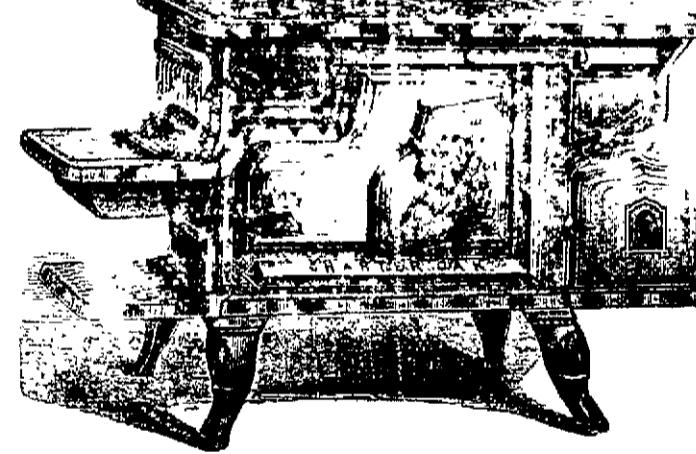
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PLATINOTYPE PICTURES OF HAWAIIAN SCENES.

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The acme of perfection. Samples at The Pacific Hardware Company.

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EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED BY THE

Napa Soda!

NAPA SODA SPRINGS

PANAMA CANAL PLAN HAS ADVANTAGES.

Captain Nathan Appleton Tells of the Work Done.

INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY.

President Grant Favored the Route—Spalme's Early Antipathy For it—De Lesseps's Success and Failure—Bonds Now in Force, May be Bought Cheap—Interest, Paid.

The following interesting paper on the Panama Canal scheme was read to the students of Oahu College on Monday last by Captain Nathan Appleton, a gentleman whose knowledge of the subject enables him to entertain his hearers:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Club:—Certainly one of the greatest, most attractive, most interesting and important questions occupying the attention of the world today is the construction of a canal somewhere across the American Isthmus. It is now more than thirty-five years since Count De Lesseps first convinced the idea of constructing a canal through the Suez Isthmus, and for ten long years he gave his extraordinary energy and patience and generous time to the world in accomplishing the enterprise which resulted in connecting the Mediterranean and the Red seas. Ten years afterwards, when he was seventy-four years of age, he began his work upon the Panama canal, which was to complete his mission, but, he was then too old to give to that enterprise the power and force that had characterized his efforts in the construction of the Suez canal, and he failed, dying two years ago, a broken down man at the thought of the loss.

I insist myself that the Panama canal is not a failure. To be sure the work is incomplete, but some day if the work is taken up in the near future, it can be finished, and then it will bring back all the eclat which has been a part of the history of De Lesseps.

Since that time there have been several smaller canals built in various parts of the world. One at Corinth, one at Manchester and one at Kiel, but, all of these have been more or less local in their nature as compared with the Suez canal, or the Panama canal, which will, when completed, contribute so materially to the shipping interests of the world.

Panama, whatever may be its status today, stands there challenging the energy of mankind to finish it. Work came to an end there in 1888, although, ever since that time just enough has been done on it to keep it alive.

Ever since Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama and looked over into the Pacific ocean in 1513 it has been the dream of geographers, navigators, the representatives of the commerce of the world and of scientists, in fact men in all stations in human life, to try and construct a canal across this line somewhere, and so open it to the navigation of the world.

Philip the second of Spain was so impressed with the danger that would certainly come to his own possessions in the Western Hemisphere should this ever be accomplished that he decreed that anyone who talked of such a canal should be put to death.

But years rolled on and the subject continued to be discussed, but it has only been during the present century that work of a serious nature has been done toward solving this problem.

My interest in the Panama canal dates back to the year 1869 at the time of the opening of the Suez canal. I was in Paris that summer at the time General Banks was there, and it was then agreed between us that we should go together to witness the opening of the Suez canal in November, 1869. We met in Paris in September, and had a delightful trip throughout Northern Europe, from there down to the Black sea, where we took one of the ships of the Russian Navigation Company, and arrived in time to attend all the functions connected with the opening of the canal. It was at St. Petersburg that I received a notification from the Boston Board of Trade asking me to be a delegate in behalf of that Board to that wonderful meeting; a meeting where there were crowned heads from some of the leading nations of Europe, ambassadors, and representative men from all nations of Europe. While nearly all other nations were represented by their ambassadors, and delegates from Board of Trade and scientists, I was the only person there from the United States of America who held credentials. The only one from America there with authority was the one now addressing you. The fact of being there so interested me in the matter that I wrote up a report, on my return, on the question of canals, which report is now on file in the records of the Boston Board of Trade.

Early in the winter of 1867 or 1868, some American gentlemen, among others Mr. Paul Forbes of New York, formed a small company which was called the Darien Canal Company. They believed there was a piece of land at Darien, where boats had in former times been carried across, and with an elevation of but a few hundred feet, and which would be a more practicable point for a building of a canal. Subsequent researches, however, proved that they were mistaken in this regard, and the enterprise was afterwards reported as impracticable and abandoned. Later researches have developed the fact that the mountains at that point were some fifteen hundred feet in height, which of course, made the construction of a canal there entirely out of the question.

In 1870 when General Grant was president, I talked with him concerning the question of a canal at Panama. I remember the first interview I had with him. In talking about the canal he said that he remembered the Isthmus well, having been there years before when he was a young officer. I think it was before the railroad was opened—that was in 1854. At that time President Grant remarked "When that canal is dug it will be at Panama, and it will be close to the line of the railroad." Afterwards his friend, Admiral Ammen persuaded him that the Nicaragua route was the better one, and thereafter he took no active part in Panama.

It was in the year 1870 that the most important surveys were taken by our Government in order to ascertain the most practical route for a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the Isthmus. This was while General Grant was president. Captain Selfridge, Captain Shefeldt, Captain Lull and others surveyed almost every part of the Isthmus, verifying previous surveys and making new ones. It was also about this time that two Frenchmen, Bonaparte Wyse and Armand Reclus also surveyed various portions of the Isthmus for a canal.

People began to think the time would not come to accomplish anything unless De Lesseps should take the lead. It was in 1875 that the Congress of Commercial Geography was held at Paris, and the question of a canal across the Isthmus again came up, and it was there that De Lesseps expressed his view in favor of a canal without locks. In the year 1876 what was called the International Committee was formed in Paris, at which time De Lesseps placed one of the rooms of the Suez Canal Company at their disposal, and requested all interested to make it a sort of headquarters. That was in 1876 and 1877.

The year 1878 was a year of great gatherings in Paris. In that year there were many Congresses held. One was the Congress of Commercial Geographers held under the auspices of the Paris Society of Commercial Geography.

There were many different committees formed. Bonaparte Wyse took part and was present at this gathering, and it was at this time that a resolution took form. Henri Blouin offered the resolution and I seconded it, which was about in these words, "Whereas, the Isthmus has been sufficiently surveyed to determine which was the best route for a canal, Mr. De Lesseps is requested to call a Congress of the Nations for the purpose of trying to solve the problem of a canal across the Isthmus."

On the first of January, 1879, invitations were sent, and that Congress met in Paris May of the same year. I was one of the eight Americans who was there. Of course when it came to deciding on the line of the canal, the best route, it was left to the engineering committee to say. This engineering committee was composed of engineers from many countries, and they worked conscientiously for a fortnight or so, and on the 28th day of May they formulated a resolution favoring a tide level canal at Panama. There were seventy-eight votes in favor of this resolution, passed by the whole Congress the following day there were twelve who declined to vote on it, and eight voted no. The resolution was accepted by a large majority of the members. That decision was arrived at more than anything else by the statements of Charles De Fourcy who was, at the time, one of the inspectors of bridges and roads, the highest government engineering position in France. He put together all of the pros and cons concerning the different routes in such a concise manner that I thought I would read to you from it this evening, as it will show you the physical conditions of the Isthmus, they being about the same today as at the time this article was written, except the great work done at Panama and the small beginning of Nicaragua.

This article will show you the advantages of each proposed line. There is the Nicaragua route, here's the Panama route, here the San Blas where the Isthmus is the narrowest, being but thirty-three miles across as compared with forty-six miles at Panama; and this is the Darien route, but, as I said, that has been thrown out as impracticable. I had this article translated some four years ago, and I do not think it has ever been printed as I have it here.

(The speaker here read from article referred to.)

This is the Tehuantepec route. It is a hundred and thirty miles in length, and has an elevation of seven hundred feet. Some years ago a railroad was started here by Mr. Larned, of Pittsfield, Mass., but later on it was abandoned, left unfinished. It was completed by the Mexican Government, some two years ago I believe, and about a year ago it was purchased by a British syndicate.

The next day the Congress met and voted. It was then and there that De Lesseps promised to put himself at the head of the enterprise. His family did not wish him to do so, but he did nevertheless. He certainly believed in it as I did, and I have never been able to make out why there should be so much hostility on the part of the United States in this matter. I certainly supposed that we would believe in the one man of all others in the world who could get the money necessary to build this canal; a canal that would be of more use to us than any other in the world.

Instead of that he was opposed in every way. However, he put himself at the head of work. He stated the expense of the canal; that the tide level plan would cost about twelve hundred million francs. That did not include the purchase of the railroad plant and the machinery. It did include the interest on the five per cent stock bonds for ten years. Everything would have brought the amount up to about three hundred million dollars.

The first subscription was not a success. De Lesseps then came to America, first to the Isthmus and then to the United States.

On returning to France he again tried to start the canal company.

The first subscription of sixteen million dollars was covered five or six times over. That was the only stock that was ever issued. Various issues of bonds came until the last or lottery bonds, and those were what caused all the trouble. The authorization for these lottery bonds had to receive the sanction of the Government, and as soon as it reached the point where it had to be authorized by the Government the commotion began. They had been digging all right until the year

1888, but in 1889 everything stopped. You gentlemen may ask what became of so large a sum of money, a sum of two hundred and sixty millions of dollars from 1881 to 1888. Let me say there were five hundred thousand persons who held one share each on one bond each. Hence the burden was not very heavy on any one person. This was demonstrated by the fact that there was little or no commotion in the bourse of France when this matter came to a standstill. There was no financial disturbance at all. The French people believed in the plan; they believed in De Lesseps, and they believe in the plan now. Most of them held on to their bonds, and today these lottery bonds are selling very high. All of this goes to show that the scheme is not downed. You cannot kill the plan. It is impossible. It must go on until finished.

But, of this money, this two hundred and sixty millions. About seventy millions was spent in paying interest. That was not a loss. It ran on for eight years, and the interest from 1881 to 1888 amounted to some seventy millions of dollars. Add to this seventy millions, the amount spent in purchasing the Panama railroad and the assets remaining when the work stopped and it will run it close to a hundred million. Then there is the work done on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, some fifteen miles of digging, and then some ten miles on the Pacific side, and more or less work on the twenty miles of the interior. In fact, almost every line along the entire route has been worked more or less, and is done to a certain extent. That work represents another hundred million.

Then there is some sixty millions you can add in figuring in the immense plant, the machinery, transportation, the insurance and commission to the houses. The plant is fifty millions, and the buildings and hospitals and other things of that kind would make you the whole amount.

As to the future. It is now two years since I went to Paris. The Panama Company has been in liquidation, and in the charge of the official liquidator. There was a company formed called the New Panama Canal Company, and that company exists today. Mr. Bonnardel was made president of it. Some one had to step in for the Honor of France so this company was formed, and they got together about sixty millions of francs. This money was paid mostly in large sums.

There is an invention that came into use last year that will be of much importance in completing this work, and that it is the system put in operation for the Chicago drainage canal. It is that of removing the dirt from overhead instead of on the ground. The old system as used in Panama was very expensive, but, with this new method very fast progress could be made, the dirt simply being lifted up a hundred feet or more, and then carried several hundred feet to the side and dumped. Dredging is very cheap. The excavating there at the present time would cost at least fifty per cent less.

The tidal level canal could be finished for not much over a hundred million dollars in addition to what it would cost to buy the plant of the old company.

I want to state that, if our government desires to own a canal (I do not know whether or not it would be the best thing to do) we cannot do anything better than to buy the whole outfit and put on a force of men and finish it under government engineers.

We could pay the French stock and bond holders fifty cents on the dollar for the money they have put into it, and it would be a good thing for them, and we would be getting the plant at a fair figure.

Here is the Suez canal, worth four hundred millions of dollars. What would the Panama canal be worth? The tonnage through the Panama would be larger than we could dream of. Panama you can reach from all quarters of the globe, and easily too.

It would be such a vast saving in time. Notice the saving of distance between the great world centres: Liverpool and Sydney, New York and San Francisco, Havre and Yokohama, etc., etc., and the distance from these places to your own Islands. It does, indeed, seem strange that we have not gone at it long ago; that we have not done something about it before this. There is a fascination about building canals that is not to be found in the construction of railroads. There is no distinctive charm in the building of a railroad these days. It is an old story.

On one occasion here I passed two hours at the Bishop Museum of the ethnology of the Pacific islands, and one of the most interesting things I saw there was a map of the Pacific ocean, taking in all the islands.

The increase of tonnage through Panama would be on a much larger scale than that of Suez. I do not think that any one person was more astonished at the success of the Suez canal than was De Lesseps himself.

Comparatively few poems have ever been written on the subject of the Panama canal, but I have stanzas, one

now written by Prof. Francis Lieber, which I desire to read to you.

Before reading the poem the speaker showed how important the canal would be to the future of the Hawaiian Islands.

Our goods are genuine.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly. Indeed, it acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to any one afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland.

The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1870 when General Grant was president, I talked with him concerning the question of a canal at Panama. I remember the first interview I had with him. In talking about the canal he said that he remembered the Isthmus well, having been there years

MY ARTISTIC WIFE.

Her ambition is surprising. She outdoes in early rising. The proverbial exhibition of the lark; For art she's a beginner, and she's daily growing thinner; It's impossible to win her from her hobby to her dinner. She's carving, she's starving, till it's dark!

And this art has come between us, for she's sculpturing a Venus.

An Apolo, and a Juno, and Pan.

And she's planning for a naiad and a six foot hamadryad.

And she says she has no leisure for a man!

She takes lessons from a master in the modeling of plaster.

And is learning from an artist how to paint;

When he sees her ineffective and irregular perspective,

Then (with epithets invective) he remarks she is neglective.

And would weary out a peri or a saint.

Even this does not dissuade her: she beseeches him to aid her,

And works with double ardor at her craft.

And so great is her delusion that: I'm forced to the conclusion

That she's crazy and fanatical and daft.

With her chisel, and her mallet, and her brushes, and her palette,

And her canvas, and her plaster, and her clay:

With her tinting, and her staining, and her shading, and her graining.

Small wonder I'm complaining; for my love she is disdainful,

And she snubs me, and she dubs me "in the way."

All her interest runs to pigments and to callaesthetic figments,

To a dado, or a bas relief, or frieze,

And she begs me to believe her that my pleadings only grieve her.

When she's painting china vases at her ease.

She has decorated all things, both the bulky and the small things.

And put particolored borders on the floors;

And, returning from her classes, she bedecks the looking glasses.

There are flowers in groups and masses painted everywhere she passes

On the stairs! On the chairs! On the doors!

Oh, ye happy hearted spouses, who have plain, prosaic houses.

You may sing and may rejoice and may be glad

That the Fates have blessed your lives by presenting you with wives

Not afflicted with the decorative fad!

—Munsey's Magazine.

FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

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RESTORES COLOR,

PROMOTES

Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy,

and free from dandruff.

It is the best dressing in

the world, and is

perfectly harmless.

Those desiring to

retain the youthful

appearance of the

hair to

an advanced

period of life

should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 23, 1896.

GREAT BRITAIN IN SAMOA

In the September issue of the Westminster Review, an English writer, taking Samoa for example, sets forth what power one trading firm may exert in a national policy. He shows that the German influence is centered in a corporation owning 75,000 acres of land, and if this company could be bought out the English would have full control. Of course such a thing is possible but it is doubtful if Germany is keeping its hold on the Samoa Islands simply to further the ends of the small number of its citizens who have taken residence and become property holders. The figures given, however, furnish food for thought.

In land holdings the British come next to the Germans, with 36,000 acres; then follow Americans with 21,000 acres, and the French with 1,300 acres. In residents Great Britain leads with 193, the Germans second with 122, and Americans third, numbering 46. Another argument in favor of the British is that the English language is used almost exclusively in the courts. Newspapers are published, and even the books of the German firm are kept in English.

Finally the religion of the country was established by the London Missionary Society. Of the work of the missionaries in Samoa he writes: "The missionary of today has become a schoolmaster rather than an evangelist. Thus we arrive at the significant fact that the Samoan people have been, and are being entirely educated by the missions. The utterly incapable and impudent Samoan government contributes not a penny toward the cost of teaching its own people. The work has been performed almost entirely by English money and English brains. The London Missionary Society, first in the field, has done the giant's share, and today it claims as adherents some 27,000 Samoans. In the absence of a census, whether religious or secular, exact figures as to population are not obtainable, but it is estimated that the group is inhabited by about 35,000 natives. Of this number the Roman Catholics, who have many workers in the field, may have 5,000 converts, the Wesleyans perhaps an equal number, the remainder belonging to the London Mission. Thus, with the exception of the small French Catholic Mission, the whole credit of Christianizing these islands belongs to the English, an achievement which certainly ought to rank higher than the purchase of a few thousand acres of land, at a low price, from half savage native chiefs."

This is a record of which the English may well be proud, but if Great Britain has lost her prestige in Samoa it is not at all probable that either Germany or the United States will give way for her to regain it. Even the small islands of the Pacific are becoming valuable in these days.

SUGGESTIONS BY "PUPIL."

Our correspondent, "Pupil," asks some very pertinent questions in connection with the pardon of Liliuokalani, and they are undoubtedly questions that have arisen in the minds of many supporters of the present administration. In speaking of the lesson that had been taught by the affair of 1895 we referred to the wiping out of the hope held by her followers, that the monarchical rule might again be restored. The statement might have been more sweeping and included all generations to come. Furthermore, the statement was made in the full belief that the full pardon would wind up Liliuokalani's affairs so far as the Government is concerned. If the question of pension or compensation is to be agitated in the near future, there will be back voices heard from among the supporters of the Republic, who are quite willing that the full and free pardon should be granted.

We quite agree with "Pupil" that the full pardon might just as well have been granted when the Government began its policy of allowing the political prisoners to go free in lots of two, three four or perhaps more. This paper has previously expressed its opinion on this policy. We also agree that the friends the administration has gained by its conciliatory measures could be counted on, no slingers, and it is an entirely mistaken idea of politics which represents the opposition coming into line simply because concessions are made now and again. Such a course it carried too far will simply weaken the friendship of the staunch supporters and give the cause and supposedly conciliated individual an opportunity to get in his work. Conciliation that leads any official to bow in the least particular before the howling opposition majority is nothing more or less than the most improved

method of losing friends and supporters. It is displaying foolishness almost bordering on political idiocy to maintain that the attitude of one single follower of Liliuokalani will be changed as a result of the proposed pardon. The man who thinks otherwise will have to live until human nature undergoes a wonderful change before he will set his hopes realized.

We must also admit to "Pupil" that we see no harm in an open policy although we are not quite positive as to his exact meaning. We believe the best interests of the country will be served by being close to the line of principle, heeding the suggestions of supporters and listening to the demands of opponents, but never in one single instance allowing a sop to be thrown as a conciliatory measure. A friend who has been purchased is the worst enemy that can be found.

SIGNS POINT TO MCKINLEY.

All signs point to McKinley is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the political situation in the States at the last reports. The elections in Florida and Georgia have excited comparatively little interest as the two parties are too near the final struggle to pay much attention to side issues which about balance each other so far as the political significance goes.

In Georgia good sized Democratic gains were the rule and Tom Watson certainly received very little from his own State to raise his hopes for possible election on the national ticket. In Florida the Democratic losses were large enough to offset the gains of Georgia. There were three tickets in the field, two of which were backed by Republicans and Populists. This division of course precluded any possibility of carrying the election, but there is no doubt that Bancroft is going to Constantinople as fast as steam can carry him, or just as soon as Minister Terrell makes a request for her services." So says the dispatch, and it is safe to say that Minister Terrell will not request the services of the Bancroft without first having the assurance that the ship will not be molested.

Elsewhere there has been little change. Every leader of every party is making the most of every moment. Bryan was last heard from in the Dakotas and one of the most notable gatherings at Canton has been a large visiting delegation of Confederate veterans, who pledged their votes to the sound money candidate. Palmer and Buckner have been traveling together, "doing" the country on somewhat the same style as Bryan, except that they are confining their efforts to doubtful territory. They have been well received as every Presidential candidate has been in every city and town.

There is one particular feature still worthy of notice and that is, while the Republican, Democratic and Populist managers are constantly sending out forecasts which figure the sure election of their respective candidates, each and every man in every party is continuing to work as never before. It is stated that during the last week of the campaign the Republicans will have upwards of 3000 speakers in the field, each one of whom will make from one to three speeches a day. Such a thing as over-confidence has been and will be

unknown in this campaign of 1896.

BETTER PLANT QUARANTINE

In Mr. Mack's recent talk with the representative of this paper he remarked upon the freedom of the coffee trees from serious pests of any kind. This is undoubtedly one of the most important features in favor of this country as a coffee growing center, but the people, even the planters, do not seem to realize how jealous they should guard against the introduction of any pests. The only sure way of protecting the coffee from possible injury is to follow the suggestion made by Commissioner Marsden, Prof. Koebele and others, and shut the doors against plant life of any kind which has earth adhering to the roots. The leaves and stalk of the plant or tree can be easily examined and cleansed, but it is impossible to discover the dangerous seeds or spores that may lurk in the handful of earth about the roots.

The law of 1890, "relating to the suppression of plant diseases, blight and insect pests," provides for the appointment of three agricultural commissioners, and gives these men power to make such regulations as they judge necessary for the public safety in prevention of the introduction or spread of plant diseases, blight and insect pests." Detailing extensive power to these commissioners also gives them a greater responsibility, hence the urgent necessity for them to post more stringent plant quarantine regulations. We can realize how the feelings of some woman who wants a pet variety of plant, or the man who wants some new tree from another country, may be injured by an almost-exclusive quarantine, but the industries we now have must be protected at all hazards.

The McKinley in raising barrier against plant life.

Sum Mack's remarks on the coffee prospects of this country will be greatly received particularly by the planters of Oahu whose fields were given special attention. That the Hawaiian planter must work out his own salvation.

tion in the matter of finding out the best methods of cultivation in his district is by no means a new proposition, but it often has a good effect for the planter to be told this by one who has seen other coffee fields and knows something of the conditions under which the people who are to be our competitors are laboring. The matter of experiments with coffee trees is one of such importance that really the agricultural department of the Government ought to lead a helping hand.

With the money placed at the disposal of this department at the present time it is next to impossible to carry out the extensive investigation which the coffee industry most certainly merits. Again there should not be too much of the disposition among the planters to bottle themselves up and keep what information they may gain to themselves. There should be a free exchange of opinions and every effort put forth to give others the benefit of what may have been gained by careful investigation.

The sensation or attempt at sensationalism of the last mail from the coast is that the United States dispatch boat Bancroft will force the Dardanelles.

From the reports in the papers, one would suppose that the Bancroft was one of the United States' most formidable fighting craft, sufficiently powerful to wipe every Turkish fort out of existence. After a moment's consideration of the conditions, the whole situation as portrayed in the dispatches is extremely funny. In the first place, the Bancroft is one of the smallest ships in the American navy, and in the second place, to "force the Dardanelles," the Bancroft must pass a line of forts sufficiently well armed to blow three or four good fighting ships into smithereens. "There is no doubt the Bancroft is going to Constantinople as fast as steam can carry her, or just as soon as Minister Terrell makes a request for her services." So says the dispatch, and it is safe to say that Minister Terrell will not request the services of the Bancroft without first having the assurance that the ship will not be molested.

The Honolulu Road Club will win the everlasting gratitude of the people of this city if it can stir sufficient enthusiasm to obtain the construction of a road along the makai side of and beyond Diamond Head. Waikiki is fast being filled up and at present Diamond Head stands as a barrier against the extension of the residence portion of the city along the beach. Once get a road around the guardian promontory of the harbor and a splendid stretch of land for beach houses is opened up to say nothing of the delights of a turnpike that will some day continue along the beach as far as Koko Head, the picturesque circuit being completed by way of the Moiliili road. Some years will probably be required to work the people and the Government up to the pitch of expending the requisite amount of money, but by keeping everlastingly at it the road advocates will be victorious in the end.

It is not probable that the recommendation to grant Liliuokalani a full pardon will meet with any opposition in the Council of State or anywhere else. To all intents and purposes it is a formality which means very little to the public. In fact we see no reason why full pardons should not be distributed among all those connected with the affairs of 1895, an event fast being relegated to the archives of ancient history. The lesson taught at that time has not been forgotten however, and will not be during the present generation. Liliuokalani has led a quiet, non-political life for the past year and a half and since the Government saw fit to lift the burden of sentence imposed by the military commission it might just as well finish the thing with one last sweep.

When Ella Castle, the wife of Walter Michael Castle, a wealthy San Francisco merchant, purloins valuable jewelry etc. etc., she is known as a kleptomaniac and will doubtless be the subject of considerable leniency on the part of the court. Let Maggie Maloney, a poor, half starved washwoman, take one-tenth the amount Mrs. Castle stole, and she would be put down as a dangerous thief who should be punished to the full extent of the law. "It is the way of the world," and not one in ten thousand stop to consider what ought to be done about it.

Secretary Schaeffer's letter to the Board of Health shows plainly that the Queen's Hospital trustees are anxious to find out whether the patients treated under the Act to Mitigate are Government patients. Here indeed is a fine question to decide and by its decision the people will be able to judge whether the recognition of the social evil as a licensed evil is gaining headway or not.

To be Winthrop is getting to be the proper sad in San Francisco. The last man he claims to have been through the treatment states that he gave up funds rather than be tortured, and now refuses to tell who his assailants were. They may find men who

want Winthrop, Winthrop, but those who can out-Campbell Campbell are few and far between.

Queen's Hospital trustees either have plenty of money or else they neglected to note the rider attached to the appropriation of \$20,000, which reads "Conditioned upon the free treatment of Government patients." Certainly the hospital cannot receive any of that assistance if it is intended to make charges for the treatment of certain classes of patients sent by the Government.

Willett & Gray's last circular says that prices for raw sugars are considered to be entirely too low to continue much longer. This is encouraging and it is to be hoped that the rise will be in evidence about the time the Hawaiian crop comes in. The same circular shows the stocks in the United States and Cuba together to be 368,334 tons, against 405,184 tons at the same time last year.

In the Seventh Congressional district of Kentucky the Republicans and Sound Money Democrats have combined on W. C. P. Breckinridge for Congress. Sound money is a good thing, but if Breckinridge is elected it will have to answer for at least one political crime. Breckinridge has been exiled once, and the doors of Congress ought to be closed to him forever more.

From all reports given of H. W. French, the people of Honolulu will miss a literary treat if they fail to make arrangements for him to deliver a lecture while in this city. Unfortunately he comes at a season when the theater will be running full blast, but the people of Honolulu ought to have some time and money to devote to an interesting author and lecturer.

Commissioner Marsden says the conditions of the Hawaiian mosquito are peculiar and petroleum is not practical. That settles it. To tell the honest truth we do not consider that anything but a good frost will wipe the mosquito from the land and as there is no immediate danger of a cold snap the festive mosquito is due to remain with us sometime longer.

MR. SCHAEFER REPLIES.

Explains Position of the Trustees of Queen's Hospital.

MR. EDITOR.—The statement in your issue of this day, of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Health, held last Wednesday, as regards the action of the trustees of the Queen's Hospital, is in so far misleading as the reception at the hospital of Government patients free of charge has not been declined by the trustees, but they declined to recognize foreign women under the act to mitigate, as such Government patients. This action is the more justified as the Board of Trustees has not long ago made an agreement with the Board of Health by which patients under the act to mitigate are to be received, treated and maintained at the Queen's Hospital at the nominal rate of fifty cents per day, Hawaiians free of charge.

The enclosure is a copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Health on the above subject which more clearly defines the action taken by the trustees.

I may add here that the trustees are fully aware of the conditions placed upon the appropriation of public funds in support of the Queen's Hospital by the last Legislature. As this law went into force on the 30th June, 1896, hospital bills against the Government prior to that date are expected to be paid, while Government patients from and after that date are under the new law to be received and treated at the Queen's Hospital free of charge, to which objection has been raised.

I am, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
F. A. SCHAEFER.

Secretary of the Queen's Hospital,
Honolulu, Oct. 22, 1896.

Queen's Hospital,
Honolulu, Oct. 14, 1896.
Charles Wilcox, Esq.
Secretary Board of Health,
Honolulu.

Sir:—Your letter of the 28th ult., addressed to Mr. J. F. Eckardt, Superintendent of the Queen's Hospital, stating that the Board of Health claims that patients sent to the Hospital under the Act to Mitigate are entitled to free treatment as Government patients, etc., has been submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital at its regular meeting held today and I am instructed to say that the above Board does not share this view of the case held by the Honorable Board of Health.

Although such class of patients are in themselves not desirable inmates of the Queen's Hospital, its Board of Trustees has not declined to admit them as such but has at a special meeting held for that purpose in September, 1894, rather shown its disposition to assist the Honorable Board of Health in providing medical treatment and Hospital comforts at the exceedingly low rate of fifty cents per day for all such patients of other nationalities than Hawaiian, the latter being entitled to admission free of charge.

I am instructed to say also that the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital is prepared to continue to admit patients sent to the Hospital by the Honorable Board of Health under the Act to Mitigate at the above nominal charge per day, but that it has to decline to receive, treat and maintain them free of charge, as claimed, except

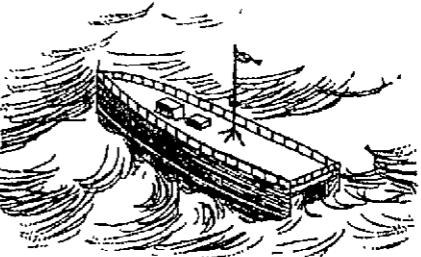
I remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) F. A. SCHAEFER.
Secretary of the Queen's Hospital.

QUEER KIND OF SHIP

Uncle Sam's New Floating Life-Saving Station.

Hitherto all life-saving stations have been on land. But sometimes when rescue work is needed, the surf renders it impossible to launch a boat from shore, even though the crew are confident that they could keep it right side up if they could once get safely beyond the line of the nearest three or four waves. It has, therefore, been proposed to have a floating station, anchored out from shore at a suitable distance. This would be attended with extra expense and some additional inconvenience, but it would obviate the special difficulty just referred to.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

A Hot Bath

In this climate does one more good than even a dip at Waikiki. People should understand this. It cleans the skin more thoroughly than a cold water bath, and allows the system to breathe through its pores; aids digestion, and cools one off by contrast. We have just received a fine line of

Enameled Iron

Bath Tubs

Full length size, with nickel fittings, standing on massive iron legs and ready for use, only needing connection with your water main and hot water tank. The price is \$40, or \$45 with handsome hard wood rim. We also wish to draw your attention to Peck's Double Bath Cock which can be used in connection with any bath tub and is intended for hot and cold water. It is a massive, nickel, ornamental bath cock and sells for \$9.

Hood's

Merit

Made

Cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently cures, when all others fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to possess merit or the power to cure disease; it is known to be the best building-up medicine on earth; it is known to be honestly advertised, and for these reasons the people buy and take Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of other preparations. In fact, Merit Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in

possessing great merit because it has

the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell

cure liverills, easy to

Hood's Pill. Price 10c. to 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents

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SAD HARVEST OF THE GRIM REAPER

Noted Men Stricken Down With-
out Warning.

PEN OF DU MAURIER IS STILLED

Said That His Popularity Shortened His Life—Archbishop of Canterbury Succumbs During Sunday Morning Service—Ex-Governor Levi K. Fuller of Vermont Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—George Du Maurier, artist, novelist and author of "Trilby," died at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

A fortnight ago Du Maurier suffered from a chill, which settled on his lungs. His family was hastily summoned on September 21st, when he was in a critical condition. He rallied, gained strength, and the improvement continued until midnight last night, when he suffered a relapse.

The end was painless. He passed away surrounded by friends. For days he had been hovering between life and death, at intervals conversing with his friends regarding his work. Upon one occasion a friend at the dying man's bedside referred to the success of "Trilby" as a book and play, whereupon Du Maurier replied:

"Yes, it has been successful, but popularity has killed me at last."

One of Du Maurier's friends who was present at his death said:

"He died almost as tragically as Svengali. At the zenith of Trilby's fame Svengali became the victim of an affection of the heart. Du Maurier has gone the same way. At the zenith of his popularity the author has succumbed to the heart trouble from which he has always suffered, his suffering being accentuated by a constant succession of exciting incidents in which the closing few months of his life were spent. Checks rained in upon him as his old heart trouble increased. The heart trouble, complicated by affection of the lungs, took him off."

Funeral of Du Maurier.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Hampstead Church was crowded today with the friends and relatives of the late George Du Maurier, the artist-author who died on Thursday last, and whose remains were cremated at Woking on Saturday. This was the day set apart for the funeral services, and it attracted a large crowd of the artistic and literary men and others, including the entire staff of Punch—Burnard, Lucy, Furness, Sir Walter Besant, Bancroft Pointer, Alfred Gilbert, Henry James, Prof. Lankester and many others. Canon Anger officiated. The gold casket was smoothed in flowers, and after the funeral ceremonies was interred in the churchyard under a yew tree. The floral wreaths included several from actresses who have played the part of Trilby.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Dies Suddenly While Attending Devine Service.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Archbishop of Canterbury was seized with apoplexy after the service commenced at Hawarden church this morning. He was carried to the rectory, where he died at 11:30 o'clock. The Rev. Archibald Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, received a telegram from Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarden church, in which it was stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury passed away peacefully and suddenly. He had attended the early communion. Dean Farrar, in preaching in the Cathedral this evening, referred to his forty-five years' intimacy with the deceased prelate.

Directly the service began, and while the rector, Rev. Stephen Gladstone, was reading the absolution, Archbishop Benson, who was kneeling, was seen to twitch in the arm for a few minutes and then he collapsed entirely. Doctors were hastily summoned. The stricken prelate was gasping painfully for breath. All efforts to rally the distinguished patient proved in vain and he died in a few minutes.

Disposition of Remains.

CHESTER, England, Oct. 12.—The remains of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Edward White Benson, D. D., who died suddenly at divine service in the church at Hawarden yesterday, where he was the guest of W. E. Gladstone, are still in the rectory at Hawarden, where they are watched by clergy. It has been decided, if the Home Secretary will permit it, that the body will be laid to rest in Canterbury Cathedral. Gladstone is deeply saddened at the death of his old friend.

Ex-Governor Dead.

BRATTLEBORO (Vt.), Oct. 10.—Ex-Governor Levi K. Fuller is dead, aged 56 years.

WAR OF CABLE COMPANIES.

Injunction Asked For Against a Mo-
nopoly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—United States District Attorney Wallace McFarland has filed a United States Circuit Court bill in equity in the suit of the United States against La Compagnie Francaise Des Cables Telegraphiques and the United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company.

The bill, which covers forty type-written pages, alleges that the defendant corporations, by combining and

conspiring for the purpose of monopolizing a part of the trade and commerce between the United States and several States thereof and foreign nations, are doing an irreparable injury to the people and business interests of this country. An injunction is asked for to prevent the three defendant corporations from carrying out their unlawful agreement and the establishment of their connecting cables in the United States.

LAND FOR JAPANESE.

Important Concessions Reported Made by Mexico.

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 10.—From an entirely reliable source it is learned that Colonel de Gress, Hawaiian Consul General in Mexico, has notified his Government that the Government of Mexico has granted extensive concessions of land to Japanese colonists, consisting of tracts in Chiapas, Oaxaca and other States, aggregating 300,000 in all. He adds that this will result in the establishment of a steamship line between Yokohama and the west coast of Mexico, via Honolulu.

This directly confirms the previous report regarding Japanese operations in Mexico, and it is regarded here as assuring the steamship line for San Diego as the most convenient American port.

FATE OF SPANISH SOLDIERS.

Belief That About Fifty Thousand Have Perished in Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—At the last Cabinet council General Azcarraga, Minister of War, read a letter from General Weyler saying that the reinforcements to be sent to Cuba in November need not be organized in battalions. He refers the new recruits to go in sections made up of two companies of 125 men each, so as to assign them to strengthen battalions already on the island. As every battalion has 1000 soldiers, the inference from Weyler's suggestion is that each battalion has lost 250 men. At this rate, and adding to these losses 15,000 recruits sent across the ocean merely to fill gaps, the Spanish army in Cuba must have lost 49,000 men since the beginning of the war. These figures should not be considered exaggerated.

CHINESE EMBASSADOR.

He is Making a Tour of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Minister Yang Yu of China today had a call from Yen Niev, the Imperial Commercial Ambassador of the empire of China, and his suite, who arrived here at a late hour last night. The Ambassador, who is a Chinese official, has no diplomatic functions, but his business is purely of a commercial character, and he is making a trip through the United States and conducting an inquiry, particularly into the state of his time in the East.

Mr. Yen says he is much pleased with what he has seen of the country and its people. He has received most encouraging reports from the Chinese merchants whom he has met. The Ambassador will spend most of his time in the East.

BUTS BEET SUGAR LAND.

New York Millionaire Makes Big Investment.

W. Bayard Cutting, the multi-millionaire who came out here from New York a few months ago with W. K. Vanderbilt and Chanucey Depew, has shown his appreciation of California by an investment in its lands. The property purchased by him consists of 2,000 acres in the Chino Ranch, recently sold as an entirety by Richard Gird to the California Beet Sugar Estate and Land Company, Limited. The sale was made by Easton, Eldridge & Co., the price paid being \$130,000, and was the result of Cutting's California trip. He bought as a connoisseur, being largely interested in sugar properties throughout the United States—San Francisco Chronicle.

NEWSPAPERS COMBINE.

New York Recorder Merged in to the Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The New York Tribune has absorbed the New York Recorder. The papers involved in the transfer were singed today. Tomorrow morning's issue of the Recorder will be the last to appear to bear that name. The services of the Recorder's employees have been dispensed with. All subscriptions to the Recorder will hereafter be filled by the Tribune. Many of the well known Recorder features will be incorporated in the Tribune, a color supplement on Sundays among others. The Tribune, however, has not purchased the plant of the Recorder.

ZAR TRIP COMMENTS.

Belief That There Will be no More Trouble With France.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Eventen alleges that a treaty of alliance between France and Russia was drafted in 1889 and was signed on May 27th last by M. de Montebello and the late Prince Lobanoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 11.—The Russian newspapers are unanimous in the expression of the opinion that the review of the French troops by the Czar at Chalone signifies that if the two powers, Russia and France, are sincerely pacific, they, also, by acting in unison, possess the force necessary to secure respect.

A Portsmouth, England, provision dealer writes that, on unpacking a case of eggs from Canada, he found one bearing the following inscription in lead pencil: "July, '96—If any nice young lady should by chance receive this egg she will please write (for matrimonial purposes) to John C. Thornton, Seaford, Ont., Canada."

The bill, which covers forty type-written pages, alleges that the defendant corporations, by combining and

LILIUOKALANI MAY

GET FULL PARDON.

Ministers in Cabinet Council Decide to Recommend It.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEET TODAY.

Action Taken for the Third Time Was Paroled Over a Year Ago. All Conditions to be Removed—\$5,000 Fine Remitted—The Portuguese Rioters Will Petition for Freedom.

For some time past it has been mooted that the Government was considering the advisability of restoring Liliuokalani to all of her civil rights as a citizen of Hawaii.

It will be remembered that just prior to the reopening of Kawahao Church the subject was discussed in an informal way by several members of the Cabinet. One of them remarked that it was unfortunate, inasmuch as the ex-Queen had taken such an active interest in the affairs of the old church, that she could not be present at the reopening of the remodeled building, her release from custody being conditional that she did not attend any gathering.

Minister Cooper suggested that not attending a church gathering was merely by inference, and at the next meeting of the Cabinet he proposed giving Liliuokalani greater freedom. At the same time she was not granted a "full and free" pardon.

The action to be taken by the Executive in recommending that the Council of State grant the pardon is based upon the fact that since her release from confinement in the Executive building Liliuokalani has faithfully kept the terms of her partial freedom, and in view of this the Executive feels that justice has been fully served, and that the granting of a full and free pardon at this time is an evidence of the confidence the Government reposes in her. This recommendation will be made at the meeting of the Council of State called for today.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of February 27, Major George C. Potter, Captain McLeod, Charles B. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson visited Liliuokalani in her quarters in the Executive building for the purpose of reading to her the sentence pronounced upon her by the military commission and approved by President Dole, as the result of her being found guilty of misprision of treason. While the sentence was being read the prisoner remained seated and manifested comparatively little interest in the affair.

On September 4, 1895, the Council of State held a meeting for the consideration of pardons to a number of the political prisoners, and on September 8, at 5:30 p. m. the ex-Queen left the Executive building, accompanied by C. B. Wilson and wife, going in a carriage direct to Washington Place. Her freedom at that time was merely in the nature of a parole, and banked by certain conditions, among which was the payment of the \$5,000 fine imposed upon her by the military commission.

Early in this year one of the conditions of her parole was withdrawn, and today, if the Council agrees with the Executive, the fine will be remitted and Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of Hawaii, will be as free as a bird.

It is understood that a petition from the Portuguese residents will be presented on Friday next, asking for a pardon for the six Portuguese convicted of riot at the head of Emma street.

The case was made by Easton, Eldridge & Co., the price paid being \$130,000, and was the result of Cutting's California trip. He bought as a connoisseur, being largely interested in sugar properties throughout the United States—San Francisco Chronicle.

NEWSPAPERS COMBINE.

New York Recorder Merged in to the Tribune.

THE WHALING FLEET.

Death of an Island Boy in the Arctic.

The catch from September, 1895, to September, 1896, is as follows: Balaena 10, Grampus 10, Mary D. Hume 2, Newport 8, Jesse H. Freeman 4, Beluga 2, Norwhal 4, Thrasher 1, Jeanette 1, Karluk 1, Alexandria 3, Fearless 3, Wanderer 1, California 1, Northern Light 6, Gayhead 3, Alice Knowles 1, that is to September 17th. There were two deaths at the Island, W. Mosher, second mate of the bark John & Winthrop, and the cabin boy of the bark Wanderer, Henry Williams, of Honolulu. The Balaena and Grampus wintered in Franklin Bay. The Balaena had four deaths and the Grampus had two deaths. Both ships got to Herschell Island August 29th with the intention of returning September 1st. H. C. Bone, third officer, and Frank Jones, second officer, had a fight; Frank Jones was shot by H. C. Bone and died in a few hours and afterward was buried at Herschell Island. The second mate of steamer Belvedere died August 2d and was buried in McKinley Bay. During the winter twelve men deserted the ships at Herschell Island, five of them escaped, one was shot and wounded. Last winter was the coldest that any of them have experienced and very cold summers.—S. F. Commercial News.

THE NATIONAL BAND.

To Arrive Next Monday—Grand Luau in the Evening.

A letter was received yesterday from one of the band boys who are now stoppings at the Atherton House, San Francisco. They expect to return by the Australia due here next Monday. They

are doing very well in San Francisco and all are in good condition. They report that there is a rumor in San Francisco which has been authenticated by the papers and kamaalas there that Kalaniana will also return on that steamer, being sent for by the Provisional Government.

In anticipation of the arrival of the band on Monday, it is said that \$2500 have been raised to give them a grand luau the night of their arrival. A public concert at the Hawaiian hotel will be given the next night.

THE CRICKET TEAM.

Australians Enjoy the Sights—Banquet Last Night.

Among the through passengers of the Mariposa yesterday was the Australian Cricket Team who are returning home after a ten months' trip around the world. During their trip they lost but eight matches, six in England and two in the States.

They were very much disappointed that a game could not be arranged with the Honolulu Cricket Club during their stay in port. They, however, put in a very pleasant day in the city, going out to Waikiki in the afternoon and enjoying a bath at Sans Souci. Swimming and diving matches were held between the different members of the team, in which H. Musgrave, the manager, proved himself to be a stayer. The captain and the best all around player of the aggregation is H. S. Trott. One of the members, T. R. McKibbin, met a relation of his in the city in the person of Dr. McKibbin, whom he had never met before. Last evening a banquet was served to the members on board the Mariposa before she left.

REVIEW LAST NIGHT.

Large Turnout of Members of National Guard.

There was a full turnout of national guardsmen on the regimental parade ground last night, the occasion being the final review by Minister Cooper prior to his departure for the States.

The companies were drilled in battalion movements and showed excellent training. The band was in attendance and played the "Republic of Hawaii" until everyone wanted to leave the grounds. This was the only unpleasant feature of the evening.

DEATH OF CAPT. MARTIN.

Owner of the Velocity Dies at Hongkong on October 2.

Word was received yesterday of the death at Hong Kong on October 2 of Captain Martin of the bark Velocity. Captain Martin was well known in Honolulu in shipping and mercantile circles. He has been running to this port regularly for several years and amassed a large fortune. He was the sole owner of the Velocity and made trips as it suited him. His home has been in Hong Kong for some time past.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Minister Hatch and family are at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

W. Soper and Chas. Dole are both playing on the Stanford football team this fall.

C. D. Miller has been appointed manager of the Morgan-McStockier coffee plantation.

Kate Field's estate has been appraised at \$14,000, of which \$2,000 was in personal property.

Robert Catton has an enlarged change of ad. in this issue. Read it, it may interest you.

B. F. Ehlers & Co. have just opened up a new invoice of "P. D. Corsets," Japanese silk and laces.

There were three hundred Stearns and Cleveland bicycles in transit for the Colonies on the Mariposa.

Fred Yates and D. Howard Hitchcock are at Maunawili, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, making sketches.

The U. S. S. Alert will leave Portland for this port about the first of November. She will probably relieve the U. S. S. Adams.

A hot bath is a good thing in this climate. The Hawaiian Hardware Co. give some good advice in their ad. of today.

No freight except ice house goods will be delivered by the Australia after her arrival until her departure Wednesday.

The C. A. S. S. Miowera will sail from Honolulu for Victoria and Vancouver on October 28th instead of the 26th instant.

The paper on vaccination published in connection with the Board of Health was written by Dr. Alvarez, not Dr. N. Russell.

Minister and Mrs. Cooper entertained a number of friends at a musical at their residence last night. It was a farewell before the Minister's departure for the States.

John H. Paty has resigned the active management of the business in Honolulu of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco and Bishop & Co. have assumed the agency.

Invitations have been received in Honolulu to the marriage ceremony of Edith Louise, daughter of the late General S. C. Armstrong, to Winthrop P. Tolbert at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on September 19.

Frank Hastings, Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington, has acknowledged receipt of a number of photographs of island views by Williams, which will be reproduced into lantern slides and used in a lecture on Hawaii to be delivered by Colonel

VACCINATION AS A PREVENTATIVE.

Able Paper Presented by Dr. N.
Russel of Honolulu.

MEETING OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

Activity in Resignations from Government
Physicians—Dr. Raymond to Locate Here,
Queen's Hospital Trustees Decline to Treat
Government Patients Without Payment.

Board of Health met at 3 p.m. W.
O. Smith in the chair. There were
present besides the president Doctors
Day, Wood and Emerson, Messrs. Lan-
sing, Kellipio and C. B. Reynolds, ex-
ecutive officer.

Application of Dr. C. W. Moore of
San Francisco for license to practice
medicine here was referred to Board of
Medical Examiners. Application
through Dr. Meyers for permission for
Tsu, an aged Chinaman to use opium,
was considered and referred to Dr.
Howard at the dispensary with in-
structions to prescribe the opium not
to exceed 15 grains per day.

Dr. Charles A. Peterson tendered his
resignation as physician at Waianae and
Ewa owing to his intended removal
from the district. The resignation
was accepted to take effect November
30.

A letter was read from Doctor
Brown of Kealia, relative to the
Board's action in declining to pay
him for his services since
August 1. It seems that the doctor
has been performing the duties of
government physician at Kealia without
first receiving the appointment. As
the doctor was acting entirely through
a misunderstanding the Board noted
the payment of the salary for the
month's claimed.

Dr. Goodhue tendered his resigna-
tion as government physician at Koloa
and same was accepted. Dr. J. K. Smith
was appointed in his place.

Dr. Raymond of Walluku, Maui, ten-
dered his resignation as government
physician at that place owing to his
intention to locate at Honolulu. The
resignation was accepted and Dr. Good-
hue's application for the position read
and acted upon, the appointment to date
from the retirement of Dr. Raymond on
November 1.

The matter of allowing a native to
occupy his premises on the land near
the new stream was taken up and the
following report from the sanitary com-
mittee read:

HONOLULU, Oct. 21, 1896.

To the President and Members of the
Board of Health:

Gentlemen—Your Sanitary Commit-
tee, to whom was referred the question
concerning the land in Puukolo on
which Mr. J. Pinao's houses are situ-
ated, beg to report that on Saturday,
the 30th inst., about 2 o'clock p.m.,
they visited the place and made an in-
spection of it. The land under consid-
eration is enclosed on two sides by the
newly made River street, which sepa-
rates it from the waters of the harbor.

It was high tide at the time of our
visit and the place was flooded with
sea water to a depth of 12 to 24 inches.
This water, we are informed, rises and
falls with the tide, and at low tide
only the lowest levels are covered.
But there is standing water on the land
at all times. The land on the town
side of said locality is built upon
quite up to the edge of the water, and
the debris from these habitations
and the ooze from their privy vaults
flows into the pond above described.

Four wooden houses are now on the
water site above described, three of
them being the property of Mr. Pinao
and the fourth that of Miss Becky
Robinson.

The condition of the place at the
present time is most unclean and un-
sanitary, and on the coming of wet
weather will surely become more re-
pugnant to every rule of decency and
good health, and more dangerous than
it is now. This condition will certain-
ly become worse still from continued
pollution of the soil and water that
covers it, if the place is allowed to be-
come the site of human abodes.

In our opinion, the only safe course
to be pursued is to have the place
filled up to the level of the road with
good sand, ashes or soil.

Until such thing is done the place
should not be used as the site of hu-
man habitations.

The committee visited the place
again at low tide, 11 a.m., October 7, and
found much of the surface still un-
der water.

N. B. EMERSON, M. D.

THEODORE F. LANSING,

Sanitary Committee.

It was decided that the place was
unsanitary and that the houses shall
not be occupied while the land is in its
present condition. The petitioner was
instructed to find some convenient
place to move the houses and the Board
will do what it can for him.

Reports were read from government
physicians at Hong Kong, Yokohama
and Amoy.

Reports from Dr. Monsarrat of ex-
aminations under the act to mitigate
as well as the slaughter house were
read and filed. Mr. Kellipio's report
on fish inspection was filed.

Three letters from Sept. Meyers of
the leper settlement were read and
several items of interest discussed. The
one of importance relative to the pur-
chase of a boiler to be used for the pur-
pose of heating water for the bath was
handed to C. B. Reynolds to secure the
best boiler possible for the purpose at
the most reasonable price.

Deputy-Sheriff Scott of Maui was ap-
pointed agent of the Board for the
protection of the people of this Re-
public against the necessity of
any further protection against the
leper disease and that they will
co-operate with the Board of Health
in its efforts to prevent an epidemic of
smallpox here.

A letter from F. A. Schaefer, secre-
tary of the board of trustees of the

Queen's Hospital, relative to the treat-
ment of government patients, includ-
ing patients under the act to mitigate
was read. The Board was
of the opinion that the board of
trustees had not carefully read
the appropriation bill. The amount
of \$20,000 was appropriated to the hos-
pital, provided government patients
would be treated free. It seems that
objections have been made by the trustees
to treat members of the military
free. This being the case it was hard
to say what the trustees considered
"government patients."

The report of Dr. Wayson on affairs
at Insane Asylum as the physician re-
ported the asylum in a crowded con-
dition, the asylum committee was
asked to visit the place and report at
the next meeting.

Application of C. T. Al for position
on the Board was read and filed.

A communication was read from Mons.
Voisson, Commissioner from France, re-
garding the advisability of having two
scientists from the Pasteur Institute
come here to study leprosy. The Com-
missioner asked if the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment would furnish help and con-
tribute toward the expense attached to
their coming here. Matter referred to
leprosy committee.

Dr. Oliver's report from the settle-
ment was read and placed on file.

The following from Dr. N. Russell
was read:

The prevention of contagious and infec-
tious diseases increase in importance
with our growing commercial rela-
tions with Asiatic ports. While the
efficiency of our quarantine service has
been greatly improved, other preventive
measures have been somewhat
neglected. This is particularly true of
vaccination. The children who attend
the Government schools are, as a rule,
vaccinated, but those under 6 years of
age, and the great majority of the
adult population of the Republic, pos-
sess little or no immunity against
smallpox.

If the real advantages of vaccination
were better known, very few people
would fail to profit by the great dis-
covery which the immortal Jenner gave
to the world at the end of the last cen-
tury.

Vaccination has been practiced all
over the world for a hundred years,
and has amply proved that when prop-
erly performed it confers a high degree
of immunity against smallpox.

In the early days of vaccination it
was believed that this immunity lasted
a lifetime, but further experience
shows that, while the protection of a
single vaccination never disappears en-
tirely, after a variable number of years
the individual may contract a mild
form of smallpox (varioloid) if he is
exposed to the infection. It is unrea-
sonable to expect protection for the
remainder of life from a single vacci-
nation, when an attack of smallpox
does not always confer such absolute
and lasting immunity. Many well au-
thenticated cases have been reported
of smallpox attacking the same indi-
vidual twice, or even three times.

Vaccination has divested smallpox
of much of the importance it had in
the previous centuries, when it ranked
first among the acute affections de-
structive of human life. It is always
very fatal to new races, and it would
carry away a good portion of our na-
tional population because they lack the
immunity which other races have in-
herited from previous generations of
people successfully vaccinated.

Smallpox is very seldom fatal in
those protected by vaccination, while
in those totally unprotected the mor-
tality ranges from 30 to 40 per cent in
the mild forms. The confluent, hemor-
rhagic and other malignant forms are
most always fatal. When smallpox at-
tacks the eyes or the ears it often pro-
duces blindness or deafness.

Although vaccination is one of the
greatest blessings which the medical
profession has given to the world, it
does not lack few opponents. Their
arguments may be reduced to this:
That in the operation of vaccination
we may convey other diseases besides
cow-pox. Such accidents must be rare,
and can happen only in countries
where arm to arm vaccination is prac-
ticed.

No danger whatever need be appre-
hended in these Islands, since the law
forbids the use of human virus for
vaccination. The bovine race is exempt
from two of the three diseases which
may possibly be transmitted by vac-
cination, namely syphilis and leprosy.

While the third disease (tuberculosis),
is exceedingly rare in very young
calves, which are the ones used for
the production of vaccine virus. Of
21,820 calves killed in Angestborg, not
one was found with tuberculosis, while
of 10,988 full grown animals 321 were
tuberculous. With ordinary care in the
selection of healthy, well nourished
calves, there is very little danger of
transmitting tuberculosis with vacci-
nation, and the danger may be entirely
eliminated by resorting to injections
of tuberculin or by killing the calves
and examining their condition before
using the sample taken from them.

Smallpox is one of the most difficult
diseases to keep out of any country
where the people are not protected by
vaccination. It is exceedingly infec-
tious and may be taken by a very
transient and slight exposure. Thus,
it may be contracted by passing in the
streets or meeting in public convey-
ances, persons who either are or have
recently been affected with it. The
dead body may retain the virus in a
condition to communicate the disease
for an indefinite period, even several
years. It may be sent to us by mer-
chandise or mail matter from Japan
or China, where the disease is en-
demic. Immigrants may also bring the
disease in spite of our efficient quar-
antine regulations, because in some cases
the period of incubation extends much
beyond the usual 10 to 15 days. Dur-
ing this time the patient often does not
show any signs of disease.

Vaccination should be properly done
during an episode of smallpox, when
there is a great deal of time and perhaps scarcely
any opportunity of making work
on the part of the physician. In
this case, however, that if all the
patients are to be vaccinated, it is
not necessary to wait for the end of
the disease.

It is recommended that the people of this Re-
public should exercise the necessary care
in the treatment of the disease and that they will
co-operate with the Board of Health in
its efforts to prevent an epidemic of
smallpox here.

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STANLEY-DANFORD WEDDING CEREMONY.

Celebrated at St. Andrews
Cathedral Yesterday.

NOONDAY SOCIETY GATHERING.

Wedded by the Bishop and Mr. Mackintosh.
Society Well Represented—Wedding Breakfast
at Sir Robert Herren's Afterward.
Bridal Party Leave for Kauai, Etc.

The society event of the week was
the nuptials of William F. Lucas
Stanley, second son of the late James
C. Stanley, Commissary General in H.
B. M. Ordnance Department, and Miss
Juanita F. C. Danford, daughter of the
late William Danford, Esq., of Lark-
field House, Dublin, Ireland.

The ceremony took place at St. An-
drew's Cathedral on Tuesday afternoon
at 1 o'clock and was performed by the
Right Rev. the Bishop of Honolulu,
assisted by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh,
in the presence of a large and fashion-
able congregation. As the bridal party
entered the church, the bride leaning
on the arm of Sir Robert Herren, who
gave her away, a choir of young ladies
from St. Andrew's Priory sang the hymn,
"The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden." They also sang the psalm
and the responses. During the cere-
mony Wray Taylor, the Cathedral organist,
played soft music on the organ and the
Lohegrin Bridal March at the conclusion
of the ceremony. The floral decorations, confined to the chan-
cel, were very pretty.

The bride was attired in a bridal
costume of white satin trimmed with
pearl embroidery, orange blossoms and
Limerick lace. The veil was of Brussels
lace, an heirloom.

The maid of honor, Miss Danford,
wore a dress of pale blue Bishop's
lawn trimmed with cornflower blue and
Maltese lace.

The bridesmaids were the Misses
Alys Danford, Alice Luce and Anna
Danford. Mr. David Shanks was best
man, and Messrs. Clive Davies, Henry
G. Danford and M. Brasch groomsmen.
The groom's present to each brides-
maid was a gold ring set with tur-
quoise. Lady Herren wore a handsome
dress of crimson brocade trimmed with
Irish lace.

After the ceremony the bridal party
were driven to the family residence on
King street. A number of invited
guests were present to offer their con-
gratulations, after which all sat down
to a very elegant wedding breakfast
laid out in a large tent on the lawn.
The Quintette Club was present and
rendered a choice selection of music
during the afternoon. Several speeches
were made during the breakfast, and
the health of the newly married couple
was drunk.

At 5 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Stanley
left on the S. S. Mikahala to spend
their honeymoon on the Island of Ka-
nali, carrying with them the best wishes
of a large circle of friends for a long
and happy married life.

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HAWAIIAN COFFEE IS ALL RIGHT.

So Says Sim Mack of American Trading Company.

MAKES TRIP THROUGH OLA'A.

Surprised at Showing Made all Along Volcano Road—Much Must be Learned by Careful Experiment—Conditions of Soil and Atmosphere Peculiar to Hawaii—Small Planters.

Another gentleman who knows the coffee business from A to Z has returned from the Ola'a district with this legend pasted in his hat: "I went, I saw, and was convinced." This man is none other than Sim Mack, the genial representative of the American Trading Company. Mr. Mack is now on his way to the Orient to complete arrangements for the construction of a line of railroad for which the Chinese Government contracted with the American Trading Company some time ago. Li Hung Chang has since been on his sightseeing tour, and naturally enough he ought to want more railroads. Mr. Mack takes this for granted, of course, and before he returns will endeavor to argue good progressive ideas into the head of the Chinese Viceroy.

Having heard something of Hawaiian coffee, Mr. Mack stopped over one steamer to take a look at the situation in the coffee districts. It may be well to add here that he had been in the coffee business since a boy, and up to last year had conducted a coffee brokerage business since 1887. While he has not had extensive experience in planting coffee, his business has taken him through all the coffee countries of Central and South America, so that he not only knows a good coffee bean when he sees it, but also has a good eye for coffee trees.

Mr. Mack tells of his impressions in a style that is decidedly flattering to the planters, and there is no evidence of false enthusiasm. In the first place he was "thunderstruck" at the healthy and progressive appearance of the plantations, large and small, all along the volcano road.

"I had heard of Hawaiian coffee," remarked Mr. Mack, "but I had no idea, and I don't believe people generally in the States know how the industry is building up here. Of course, I didn't have much time to inspect the plantations very closely and compare the different localities, but I have seen enough in my short trip to lead me to seriously consider getting into the coffee business myself, and I am quite positive that my company will make a good bid for handling Hawaiian coffee as soon as you have any to put on the market."

"There is one thing about Hawaii; there is no place in the world that I have seen in which the conditions are similar to what you have here. Possibly there may be some similarity with the Nicaragua coffee districts, except that planters there have a heavy rainy season to contend with. I am going through the coffee regions of the East Indies before I return, and possibly I may strike something there that will be like Hawaii, but I doubt it. Your planters here must for the most part work out their own salvation, so to speak. Of course there are certain general rules that may apply to all countries, but the Hawaiian coffee planter will have to study soil, local climatic conditions, and experiment constantly to obtain the best results."

"About the relative value of the different districts, of course I would not care to express a positive opinion, but I will say that I don't believe the planter has anything to fear in any district I have been in. It is only a question of degree of profit. In my whole trip up the Ola'a road good healthy looking trees were the rule, and when the tree grows well the planters haven't very much to worry about."

"In some districts it may be found advisable to change the variety of the tree, possibly select a lower grade that will give a larger yield. Such points must be decided by experiments, and they can only be decided in that way."

"Now there is a great diversity of opinion as to the altitude at which coffee does the best. Well, every man has a right to his own opinion, I suppose, but I am sure I found the trees at 3,000 feet looking as well as those at 1,500 feet and vice versa. But mind you, altitude isn't the only thing to take into consideration. Haven't you seen two farms side by side, one prosperous and the other going to the dogs?"

"Coffee'll grow anywhere in that district, and the man who makes the closest study and uses the best judgment will be the most successful. It is the same thing in every industry."

"There's one thing I don't believe you people half appreciate, and that is the value of the coffee industry to your country. Coffee is a better crop than sugar ever thought of being. It takes time to get the plantation started, but when once bearing it is a gold mine. There is always a good market for coffee, and there is no danger of over production. San Francisco uses two million dollars' worth of coffee in a year, and China and Japan are today buying Central American coffees. Is there any reason why you shouldn't have a slice out of these two markets?"

"There is no cause for the Hawaiian coffee planter to look blue. In fact the outlook is most excellent, if I am any judge. It takes time and money to develop the trees, but look at the time and money it takes to get a fruit orchard going, and when once bearing there isn't half the money in it that there is in coffee. I suppose some of the small holders will have to go under on account of short pocket books. Such things are bound to happen in every new venture, but the man who

can pick up the half developed plantation will make good money out of it. Another thing, the small planters don't want to buy too much expensive machinery. Let them club together when it comes to cleaning and marketing their product."

"No, I didn't see anything of the Puna and Kona districts, but if they are as good as Ola'a they are all right. During this trip I shall visit Batavia and then keep on around, going home by way of London and New York, but if nothing happens to me, the Hawaiian coffee planters will hear from me or the company I represent before long. Hawaiian coffee is all right."

BRYAN.

He secured the nomination
At the silver convocation
By the fervid agitation
Of his chin.

He has traveled through the nation
And disturbed the population
By the loud vociferation
Of his lungs.

Since Vermont's late demonstration
He is making his migration
To his Western reservation
On his ear.

With the whole conglomeration,
Popocratic aggregation,
Howling dervish collocation,
Blowhard-crunk amalgamation,
He will view the situation
At the campaign's termination,
On his back.

—Chicago Tribune.

Millions of dollars of European gold were landed at New York and San Francisco on Friday last. Uncle Sam has golden gates now at both ends of his lot, and they are kept swinging as they never swung in the McKinley days.—Philadelphia Record.

STRONG ENGLISH WORDS.

When a person says "I suffered excruciating pain," he expresses a fact in the strongest words afforded by the English language. The word "excruciating" comes from *cruis*, a cross, and signifies an intensity of agony comparable only to that endured by one who undergoes the barbarous punishment of crucifixion. There are some diseases which, for a time, cause pain of this acute and formidable nature. To find relief for it, when possible, is at once the impulse of humanity and the studious desire of science. Two brief examples may indicate what success is attending the effort to both comfort and cure cases of this kind.

"Nearly all my life," writes an intelligent woman, "I have borne the burden of what appeared an incurable illness. I always felt heavy, weary and tired. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a cruel pain at my chest and between the shoulders. Frequently the pain was so intense that I was impelled to loose my clothing and walk about the room. My nerves were disordered and irritable, and I was, consequently, easily disquieted and upset. My sleep was habitually bad, and I seemed none the better for spending a night in bed. Eating but little, my strength waned of necessity, and I came to be very weak. For a long time I got about feebly and with difficulty.

"In August, 1887, I had an attack of rheumatic gout, which gave me the most harrowing experience of my life. The complaint took its usual course and refused to yield to the ordinary treatment. Through the partial failure of the liver and kidneys, dropsy set in and my legs and feet became puffed and swollen. I suffered excruciating pain and was confined to my bed for thirteen weeks. Remedies of every description were tried, but to little purpose.

"My brother, visiting me one day, said he had been cured of an attack of dropsy by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Hewett, the chemist, in Seven Sisters' Road, and after taking it fell a trifle easier. I continued taking it, and soon the pain and swelling abated. I could eat without pain or inconvenience, and by a few weeks' further use of the Syrup I was not only free from any local ailment, but felt better than I ever did in my life before. Since then I have enjoyed continuous good health, taking a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup occasionally for some transient indisposition. You are at liberty to publish my letter. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Rogers, 42 Pleyne Road, South Tottenham, London, September 13th, 1895."

"In January, 1892," writes another, "I had an attack of influenza, and was confined to my bed for eighteen weeks thereafter. Subsequently I was very weak and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me excruciating pain, so that I was afraid to eat. I came to be exceedingly weak and had frequent attacks of dizziness. I was worn almost to a skeleton, and none thought I would recover.

"In June, 1892, Mr. Smith, a friend of ours, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I at once procured of Mr. George Coombs, the chemist in Hucknall. After taking it for only one week I felt greatly benefited. I could eat better, and food agreed with me. Continuing with the Syrup I grew stronger and stronger, and soon felt even better than before I was attacked by the influenza. You are free to print this statement if you wish to do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ruth Halliday, 44, High Street, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham, March 19th, 1895."

Intense pain may or may not indicate urgent danger to life, but it is hard to bear, and very exhausting just the same. In cases of rheumatic gout (Mrs. Rogers) the pain is caused by a poisonous acid in the tissues, originally produced by the decomposition of food in the stomach—indigestion or dyspepsia. The same poison acting on the liver and kidneys creates the other symptoms mentioned. In the case of Mrs. Halliday the ailment was dyspepsia, which in the first place *twisted* influenza, and then remained to torment her.

It is best and easiest to prevent pain by using Mother Seigel's Syrup immediately when the slightest illness appears.

POLITICAL POT BUBBLES.

A SIXTEEN TO ONE FINANCIER.

Silas Simpkins was a financier, although he wasn't rich—Silas was a sort of silverite an' greenbacker an' such—An' he never cut his whiskers, an' he didn't wear no socks, An' all day long he'd argyf upon a dry goods box.

An' he'd whittle, an' he'd whittle, an' he'd whittle demonstrate How his plan 'ud save the country from a mighty sorry fate. Why we use to gether round him, an' we didn't care a cuss Fer the ploughin' an' the hayin' long es Si 'ud talk to us.

Nope, I can't quite recollect now jest how Si would fix it out, But I shore he've seen 'im out 'er, an' I know 'twas all about A "per capitator," an' "ratio," an' I recollect that he Use' to orate mos' convincin' on the "crime of sempty-three."

An' he lowed 'twas then our slavry to the "plutocrat" begun, An' I think Si said the chances was about sixteen to one In favor of the plutocrat—an' then he'd fairly boil When he'd tell us how they'd "squeezed the sweat from out the brow of toll." Well, I guess Si must 'a' talked too much! it sorter wore 'im out— Fer at last he got right porely an' cud sca'ly get about;

But he'd still come down town daily when th' weather 'ud permit, An' he'd set out in the sunshine, an' he'd whittle an' he'd spit. An' he'd keep right on a-talkin', es he set there in the sun,

On the piutocrats an' ratios an' about sixteen to one; An' he argued an' contended an' he financial until He died one day, an' we buried him, an' th' county paid the bill.

—Albert Bigelow Paine, in Harper's Weekly.

THE MAN'S FRIENDS.

The nation knows something of Tammany Hall. It has been a menace to free institutions, a stench in the nostrils, a disgrace to the country. Its shameless partnership with depravity and crime made that organization so infamous and so detested that even this greatest of Democratic cities buried Tammany under a plurality of nearly 50,000 for a Republican Mayor. But this most infamous of all political organizations is that which gives Mr. Bryan the most vociferous welcome he has anywhere received. What wonder that the slums of New York go wild over a man who denounces the President of the United States, and says the "railroad wreckers and stock jobbers and money grabbers" have inspired his policy, and "slobbered over him with praise?" That is the stuff to delight Tammany Hall.—N. Y. Tribune.

INTRINSIC VALUE.

If you lay a gold dollar on the anvil and hammer it out of shape, it is still worth \$1.

If you do a silver dollar the same way, you hammer 46 cents out of it, and it is worth its bullion value only, or 54 cents.

Gold loses coin shape, yet loses no value. But silver loses coin shape and loses nearly half its value. It is wise to drive from the United States this gold of fixed value by introducing the free coinage of inferior silver and make yourself the prey of brokers?—Ex-

A RESENTED OVERSIGHT.

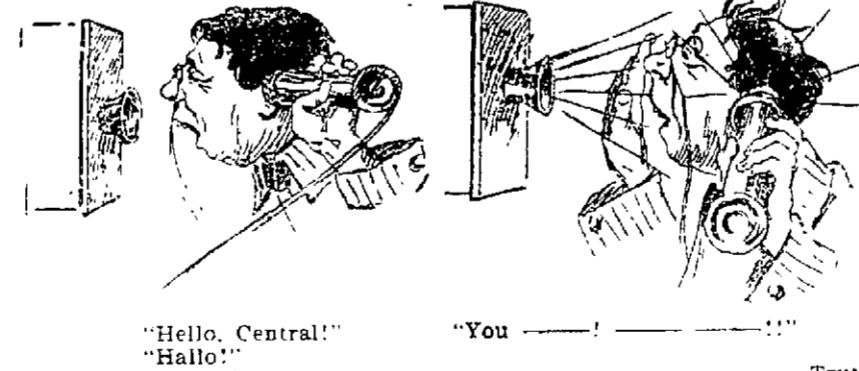
"You're discharged!" roared the free silver man.

"What's the matter?" asked the bandmaster.

"You were engaged as an unpartisan person. And the first tune you played as we marched up the street was 'Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back.'"—Washington Star.

The return of Bryan to this city and its neighborhood, and the speeches he had been making in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey and Connecticut towns, have simply served to consolidate and intensify the opposition of in-

A GOLD STANDARD CENTRAL.



"Hello, Central!"

"Hello!"

"16-2-1."

"You — ! — !"

—Truth.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD.

... Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LTD.), LTD.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS ... General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO. ... Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER ... Disintegrators.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove the power to destroy tobacco-fumes in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. It is a strong, vigorous and magnetic, jucy-rob. You will be delighted to expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by drugists everywhere. Send for our booklet, "Don't Smoke Spur and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and true. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE

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SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

GUARANTEED TOBAC

VACCINATION AS A PREVENTATIVE

Able Paper Presented by Dr N. Russel of Honolulu

MEETING OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

Activity in Resignations from Government Physicians—Dr Raymond to Locate Here Queen's Hospital Trustees Decline to Treat Government Patients Without Payment

Board of Health met at 3 p.m. W. O. Smith in the chair. There were present besides the president Doctors Dav Wood and Emerson, Messrs Lansing, Kellipio and C. B. Reynolds, executive officer.

Application of Dr C. W. Moore of San Francisco for license to practice medicine here was referred to Board of Medical Examiners. Application through Dr Meyers for permission for Tseu, an aged Chinaman to use opium, was considered and referred to Dr Howard at the dispensary with instructions to prescribe the opium not to exceed 15 grains per day.

Dr Charles A. Peterson tendered his resignation as physician at Waiauau and Ewa owing to his intended removal from the district. The resignation was accepted to take effect November 30.

A letter was read from Doctor Brown of Kealia, relative to the Board's action in declining to pay him for his services since August 1. It seems that the doctor has been performing the duties of government physician at Kealia without first receiving the appointment. As the doctor was acting entirely through a misunderstanding the Board noted the payment of the salary for the month claimed.

Dr Goodhue tendered his resignation as government physician at Koloa and same was accepted Dr J. K. Smith was appointed in his place.

Dr Raymond of Wailuku, Maui, tendered his resignation as government physician at that place owing to his intention to locate at Honolulu. The resignation was accepted and Dr. Goodhue's application for the position read and acted upon, the appointment to date from the retirement of Dr Raymond on November 1.

The matter of allowing a native to occupy his premises on the land near the new stream was taken up and the following report from the sanitary committee read:

HONOLULU, Oct. 21, 1896

To the President and Members of the Board of Health

Gentlemen—Your Sanitary Committee to whom was referred the question concerning the land in Puukolo on which Mr. J. Pinao's houses are situated beg to report that on Saturday, the 30th inst., about 2 o'clock p.m., they visited the place and made an inspection of it. The land under consideration is enclosed on two sides by the newly made River street, which separates it from the waters of the harbor.

It was high tide at the time of our visit and the place was flooded with sea water to a depth of 12 to 24 inches. This water we are informed rises and falls with the tide and at low tide only the lowest levels are covered. But there is standing water on the land at all times. The land on the town side of said locality is built upon quite up to the edge of the water, and the debris from these habitations and the ooze from their privy vaults flows into the pond above described.

Four wooden houses are now on the water site above described, three of them being the property of Mr. Pinao and the fourth that of Miss Becky Robinson.

The condition of the place at the present time is most unclean and unsanitary and on the coming of wet weather will surely become more repugnant to every rule of decency and good health and more dangerous than it is now. This condition will certainly become worse still from continued pollution of the soil and water that covers it if the place is allowed to become the site of human abodes.

In our opinion the only safe course to be pursued is to have the place filled up to the level of the road with good sand, ashes or soil.

Until such thing is done the place could not be used as the site of permanent habitations.

The committee visited the place on the 11th inst. in October.

Letter of protest will be sent to the

W. B. EMERSON, M. D.
M. H. F. LANSING,
Sanitary Committee.

It was decided that the place was unsanitary and that the houses shall not be occupied while the land is in its present condition. The petitioner is instructed to find some convenient place to move the houses and the Board will do what it can for him.

Keep us well informed of your government physicians at Hong Kong, Yokohama and Amoy.

Respectfully yours, Dr. Morsair of Es

amations in the act of mitigation

as well as the eight houses w

read and the M. R. S. 100

on the 1st day of November

1896.

Very truly yours,

E. W. JORDAN,
Sanitary Committee.

Three letters were sent to the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, one to the Board of Health, one to the Board of Education, and one to the Board of Health.

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HAWAIIAN COFFEE**IS ALL RIGHT.**

So Says S'm Mack of American Trading Company.

MAKES TRIP THROUGH O.I.A.A.

Surprised at Showing Made All Along Volcano Road—Much Must be Learned by Careful Experiment—Conditions of Soil and Atmosphere Peculiar to Hawaii—Small Planters.

Another gentleman who knows the coffee business from A to Z has returned from the Olaa district with this legend pasted in his hat: "I went, I saw, and was convinced." This man is none other than Slim Mack, the genial representative of the American Trading Company. Mr. Mack is now on his way to the Orient to complete arrangements for the construction of a line of railroad for which the Chinese Government contracted with the American Trading Company some time ago. Li Hung Chang has since been on his sight seeing tour, and naturally enough he ought to want more railroads. Mr. Mack takes this for granted, of course, and before he returns will endeavor to argue good progressive ideas into the head of the Chinese Vicerey.

Having heard something of Hawaiian coffee, Mr. Mack stopped over one steamer to take a look at the situation in the coffee districts. It may be well to add here that he had been in the coffee business since a boy, and up to last year had conducted a coffee brokerage business since 1887. While he has not had extensive experience in planting coffee, his business has taken him through all the coffee countries of Central and South America, so that he not only knows a good coffee bean when he sees it, but also has a good eye for coffee trees.

Mr. Mack tells of his impressions in a style that is decidedly flattering to the planters, and there is no evidence of false enthusiasm. In the first place he was "thunderstruck" at the healthy and progressive appearance of the plantations, large and small, all along the volcano road.

"I had heard of Hawaiian coffee," remarked Mr. Mack, "but I had no idea, and I don't believe people generally in the States know how the industry is building up here. Of course, I didn't have much time to inspect the plantations very closely and compare the different localities, but I have seen enough in my short trip to lead me to seriously consider getting into the coffee business myself, and I am quite positive that my company will make a good bid for handling Hawaiian coffee as soon as you have any to put on the market."

"There is one thing about Hawaii—there is no place in the world that I have seen in which the conditions are similar to what you have here. Possibly there may be some similarity with the Nicaragua coffee districts, except that planters there have a heavy rainy season to contend with. I am going through the coffee regions of the East Indies before I return, and possibly I may strike something there that will be like Hawaii, but I doubt it. Your planters here must for the most part work out their own salvation, so to speak. Of course there are certain general rules that may apply to all countries, but the Hawaiian coffee planter will have to study soil, local climatic conditions, and experiment constantly to obtain the best results."

"About the relative value of the different districts, of course I would not care to express a positive opinion, but I will say that I don't believe the planter has anything to fear in any district I have been in. It is only a question of degree of profit. In my whole trip up the Olaa road good healthy looking trees were the rule, and when the tree grows well the planters haven't very much to worry about."

"In some districts it may be found advisable to change the variety of the tree, possibly select a lower grade that will give a larger yield. Such points must be decided by experiments, and they can only be decided in that way. Now there is a great diversity of opinion as to the altitude at which coffee does the best. Well, every man has a right to his own opinion, I suppose, but I am sure I found the trees at 3,000 feet looking as well as those at 1,500 feet and vice versa. But mind you, altitude isn't the only thing to take into consideration. Haven't you seen two farms side by side, one prosperous and the other going to the dogs?"

"Coffee'll grow anywhere in that district, and the man who makes the closest study and uses the best judgment will be the most successful. It is the same thing in every industry."

"There's one thing I don't believe you people half appreciate, and that is the value of the coffee industry to your country. Coffee is a better crop than sugar ever thought of being. It takes time to get the plantation started, but when once bearing it is a gold mine. There is always a good market for coffee, and there is no danger of over production. San Francisco uses two million dollars' worth of coffee in a year, and China and Japan are today buying Central American coffees. Is there any reason why you shouldn't have a slice out of these two markets?"

"There is no cause for the Hawaiian coffee planter to look blue. In fact the outlook is most excellent, if I am any judge. It takes time and money to develop the trees, but look at the time and money it takes to get a fruit orchard going, and when once bearing there isn't half the money in it that there is in coffee. I suppose some of the small holders will have to go under on account of short pocket books. Such things are bound to happen in every new venture, but the man who

can pick up the half developed plantation will make good money out of it. Another thing, the small planters don't buy too much expensive machinery. Let them club together when it comes to cleaning and marketing their product."

"No, I didn't see anything of the Puna and Kona districts, but if they are as good as Olaa they are all right. During this trip I shall visit Batavia and then keep on around, going home by way of London and New York, but if nothing happens to me, the Hawaiian coffee planters will hear from me or the company I represent before long. Hawaiian coffee is all right."

BRYAN.

He secured the nomination
At the silver convocation
By the fervid agitation
Of his chin

He has traveled through the nation
And disturbed the population
By the loud vociferation
Of his lungs.

Since Vermont's late demonstration
He is making his migration
To his Western reservation
On his ear.

With the whole conglomeration,
Popocratic aggregation,
Howling dervish collocation,
Blowhard-crunk amalgamation,
He will view the situation
At the campaign's termination,
On his back.

—Chicago Tribune.

Millions of dollars of European gold were landed at New York and San Francisco on Friday last. Uncle Sam has golden gates now at both ends of his lot, and they are kept swinging as they never swung in the McKinley days.—Philadelphia Record.

STRONG ENGLISH WORDS.

When a person says "I suffered excruciating pain," he expresses a fact in the strongest words afforded by the English language. The word "excruciating" comes from *crux*, a cross, and signifies an intensity of agony comparable only to that endured by one who undergoes the barbarous punishment of crucifixion. There are some diseases which, for a time, cause pain of this acute and formidable nature. To find relief for it, when possible, is at once the impulse of humanity and the studious desire of science. Two brief examples may indicate what success is attending the effort to both comfort and cure cases of this kind.

"Nearly all my life," writes an intelligent woman, "I have borne the burden of what appeared an incurable illness. I always felt heavy, weary and tired. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a *cruel pain* at my chest and between the shoulders. Frequently the pain was so intense that I was impelled to loose my clothing and walk about the room. My nerves were disordered and irritable, and I was, consequently, easily disquieted and upset. My sleep was habitually bad, and I seemed none the better for spending a night in bed. Eating but little, my strength waned of necessity, and I came to be very weak. For a long time I got about feebly and with difficulty.

"In August, 1887, I had an attack of rheumatic gout, which gave me the most harrowing experience of my life. The complaint took its usual course and refused to yield to the ordinary treatment. Through the partial failure of the liver and kidneys, dropsy set in and my legs and feet became puffed and swollen. I suffered *excruciating pain* and was confined to my bed for *three weeks*. Remedies of every description were tried, but to little purpose.

"My brother, visiting me one day, said he had been cured of an attack of dropsy by a medicine called Mother Siegel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Hewett, the chemist, in Seven Sisters' Road, and after taking it fel a trifle easier. I continued taking it, and soon the pain and swelling abated. I could eat without pain or inconvenience, and by a few weeks' further use of the Syrup I was not only free from any ailment, but fell letter than I ever did in my life before. Since then I have enjoyed continuous good health, taking a dose of Mother Siegel's Syrup occasionally for some transient indisposition. You are at liberty to publish my letter. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Rogers, 42 Plevna Road, South Tottenham, London, September 13th, 1895."

"In January, 1892," writes another. "I had an attack of influenza, and was confined to my bed for *eighteen weeks* thereafter. Subsequently I was very weak and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me *excruciating pain*, so that I was afraid to eat. I came to be exceedingly weak and had frequent attacks of dizziness. I was worn almost to a skeleton, and none thought I would recover.

"In June, 1892, Mr. Smith, a friend of ours, recommended me to try Mother Siegel's Syrup, which I at once procured of Mr. George Coombs, the chemist in Hucknall. After taking it for only one week I felt greatly benefited. I could eat better, and food agreed with me. Continuing with the Syrup I grew stronger and stronger, and soon felt even better than before I was attacked by the influenza. You are free to print this statement if you wish to do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ruth Halliday, 44, High Street, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham, March 19th, 1895."

"Intense pain may or may not indicate urgent danger to life, but it is hard to bear, and very exhausting just the same. In cases of rheumatic gout (Mrs. Rogers) the pain is caused by a poisonous acid in the tissues, originally produced by the decomposition of food in the stomach—indigestion of dyspepsia. The same poison acting on the liver and kidneys creates the other symptoms mentioned. In the case of Mrs. Halliday the ailment was dyspepsia, which in the first place *invited* influenza, and then remained to torment her.

It is best and easiest to prevent pain by using Mother Siegel's Syrup immediately when the slightest illness appears.

POLITICAL POT BUBBLES.**A SIXTEEN TO ONE FINANCIER.**

Silas Simpkins was a financier, although he wasn't rich—Silas was a sort of silverite an' green-backer an' such—An' he never cut his whiskers, an' he didn't wear no socks, An' all day long he'd argyf upon a dry goods box.

An' he'd whittle, an' he'd whittle, an' he'd shorely demonstrate How his plan 'ud save the country from a mighty sorry fate.

Why we used to gather round him, an' we didn't care a cuss For the ploughin' an' the hayin' long es Si 'ud talk to us.

Nope, I can't quite recollect now jest how Si would fix it out, But I shore he seen 'im out er, an' I know (was all about)

A "per capita," an' "ratio," an' I recollect that he Use' to orate mos' convincin' on the "crime of sempty-three."

An' he 'lowed 'was then our slav'ry to the "plutocrat" begun,

An' I think Si said the chances was about sixteen to one in favor of the plutocrat—an' then he'd fairly boil When he'd tell us how they'd "squeezed the sweat from out the brow of toll."

Well, I guess Si must 'a' talked too much—it sorter wore 'im out— Fer at last he got right porely an' cud sca'cely get about:

But he'd still come down town daily when th' weather 'ud permit, An' he'd set out in the sunshine, an' he'd whittle an' he'd spit.

An' he'd keep right on a-talkin', es he set there in the sun,

On the plutocrats an' ratios an' about sixteen to one;

An' he argued an' contended an' he financial until He died one day, an' we buried him, an' th' country paid the bill.

—Albert Bigelow Paine, in Harper's Weekly.

THE MAN'S FRIENDS.

The nation knows something of Tammany Hall. It has been a menace to free institutions, a stench in the nostrils, a disgrace to the country. Its shameless partnership with depravity and crime made that organization so infamous and so detested that even

this greatest of Democratic cities buried Tammany under a plurality of nearly 50,000 for a Republican Mayor. But this most infamous of all political organizations is that which gives Mr. Bryan the most vociferous welcome he has anywhere received. What wonder that the slums of New York go wild over a man who denounces the President of the United States, and says the "railroad wreckers and stock jobbers and money grabbers" have inspired his policy, and "slobbered over him with praise?" That is the stuff to delight Tammany Hall.—N. Y. Tribune.

INTRINSIC VALUE.

If you lay a gold dollar on the anvil and hammer it out of shape, it is still worth \$1.

If you do a silver dollar the same way, you hammer 46 cents out of it, and it is worth its bullion value only, or 54 cents.

Gold loses coin shape, yet loses no value. But silver loses coin shape and loses nearly half its value. It is wise to drive from the United States this gold of fixed value by introducing the free coinage of inferior silver and make yourself the prey of brokers?—Ex.

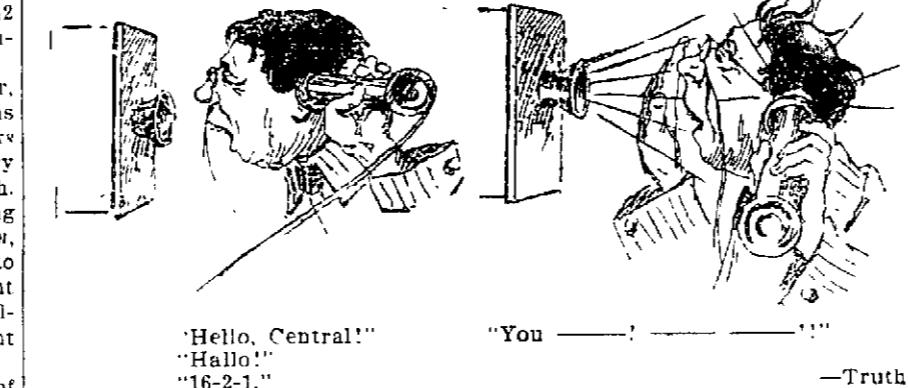
A RESENTED OVERSIGHT.

"You're discharged!" roared the free silver man.

"What's the matter?" asked the handmaster.

"You were engaged as an unpartisan person. And the first tune you played as we marched up the street was 'Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back!'"—Washington Star.

The return of Bryan to this city and its neighborhood, and the speeches he had been making in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey and Connecticut towns, have simply served to consolidate and intensify the opposition of in-

A GOLD STANDARD CENTRAL.**ROBERT CATTON.**

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRELES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD. Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LTD.), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE
TOBACCO HABIT
Over 1,000 boxes sold, 800,000 cans prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-froster in the world. Many individuals, families, and entire families to whom the weak important men among them, including children, have given up the use of tobacco entirely. See for our booklet, "Don't Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

telligent and patriotic people to him and his incendiary doctrines. Bryan must be beaten and beaten overwhelmingly. His utter defeat is required for the preservation of the principles, political and social, upon which the security of the Republic rests. Bryan is trying to stir up a social war as the last desperate means of supporting his disorganized caucus. Vote for McKinley and Hobart, and take no chances—N. Y. Sun.

THE ONLY CHANCE

There are some patriots, ill behaved It is a gloomy thing to scan em Who vow the country can't be saved Unless they've paid so much per annum

—Washington Star

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—General Cassius M. Clay has deserted the Republican party, of which he was one of the founders, and has declared that he will vote for Palmer and Buel next. General Clay was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1887, when General Buckner was nominated by the Democrats. In an interview today he said: "I have always been a free trader, and for that reason am opposed to McKinley. The election of Bryan and the passage of a free coinage act would be the height of folly, and if consummated will end in nothing short of revolution."

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Recently the bankers and brokers in the Equitable and Boreel buildings on Broadway, who are staunch supporters of McKinley and Hobart, put their heads together and their hands in their pockets, and as a result the largest American flag ever made was today stretched across Broadway. The gigantic campaign banner is 71 feet long by 40 feet wide. The field is 27 feet long and each of the stars measures 22 inches from point to point. It took 600 yards of bunting to make the big flag, which weighs 150 pounds.

A Georgia man is going to run for any office he can get on the following platform: "I never was in the war; never hollered at the surrender and never killed anybody that let me alone, and the only thing I know about the financial question is this: I need money."

The Opera House.

The fitting of the Opera House is gradually drawing to an end; the painters are putting on the finishing touches and the carpenters are placing the seats in position in the family circle. Green baize doors for the entrance have arrived and will be hung before the opening. The electric light switch board, made of marble, was placed in position on Monday and the 700 lights can be easily operated with it.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortiment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

FOR PIMPLES

USE
CUTICURA
SOAP



Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair.

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and laundry.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic, Sold throughout the world. British depots, F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward St., London, E. C. Foreign Dist. and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortiment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

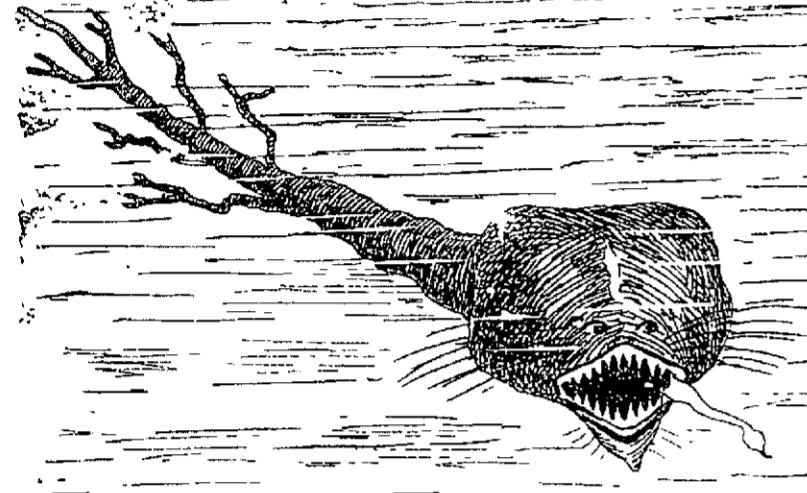
CAPTURE MONSTER IN SOUTH SEAS.

That May be Presented to the
Bishop Museum

CAUGHT AT CLIPPERTON ISLAND

Vessel Leaves an Anchor and Forty Fathoms
of Chain — A School of the Monsters
Around the Vessel Col. George W.
Macfarlane Is Now the Owner of It.

A bulging head, cavernous mouth
small green eyes set near the point of
filled with needle pointed teeth, two
the nose, then eight feet of snaky.



THE SEA SERPENT.

tapering body—these go to make up the sea monster whose stuffed body lies in the upper berth of the cabin of First Officer C. J. Duggan of the steam schooner Navarro, which arrived yesterday from a trip to the Clipperton Islands, says the San Francisco Chronicle of October 11. Duggan has no dreams, and even now that the vessel is in port, is not afraid of mistaking his dead monster for a live one, so he will keep it.

This peculiar fish or serpent is but a pygmy, according to Captain Miller of the schooner. That doughty seaman tells tales of a school of sea serpents, probably on their way from the spawning grounds in the unsailed southern seas to haunts off the coast for next summer's outing season. They sported about the vessel as she lay at her moorings in the sheltered bay where she was loading guano, showing heads like that of the youngster, magnified to 24 inches in diameter, and coiling 30 feet of sea-green body about the white caps. To return to the captured specimen.

The stuffed body suggests a mammoth some five inches in diameter at the neck, tapering back toward the tail. The head is almost like that of a St. Bernard dog, lacking that expression of good nature prompting a kindly patting. The head is about 9 inches in diameter, bulges to a wide forehead and broad jaws, suggestive of determination and tenacity of purpose. Although the nose comes almost to a point, suggesting the cutwater of a clipper ship, the contraction does not interfere with the size of the mouth. This, when opened, is large enough to take in a man's head. It is lined with dangerous looking teeth. In addition to the usual two sets, from the center of the roof of the mouth depends a tooth an inch long, tapering from a diameter of three-eighths of an inch at the base to a needle point. Stranger still, at the end of the throat is found another set of teeth, placed in two jaws, which are exactly alike, the teeth slanting backward as if to aid deglutition.

The eyes are small and round, green and demoniacal, set close together almost at the tip of the nose. The ears are not of the pink shell variety, tho' small, they are set well back on the head.

From the tail of the monster, starting from a point about two feet from the end extend in all directions tentacles or feelers, which seem capable of motion in all directions, and might perform a variety of uses, from forming a cushion on which the monster might sit down to acting as the blades of a propeller.

All during the time the Navarro was lying at Clipperton Island according to the seamen's stories she was surrounded by a school of sea serpents of this character.

Mr. Duggan says of the find:

At 10 a.m. in the harbor watch reported that the vessel seemed to be going to sea at the rate of three and a half or four miles an hour. I went ashore to see what the matter was and found that the chain was fast to the anchor, but the vessel was working steadily out to sea. I came to the conclusion that some monster of the deep most likely a large devilish shark had hooked on to our lead moorings and was running away with them.

I had a new 7 inch line bent on to the bow of the moorings and took this to the windlass and tried to heave up the anchor. We only succeeded in snapping the line again. I dropped a lead weight and we were in 120 fathoms of water when we had been moored for 10 hours. Having only the 10 fathoms of lead out we lost it and an hour later the anchor was back to where we had been.

This good piece of work we caught the next day and released her so we had to play with her again for forty-five minutes. She was going along the schools. At last I got the hook to himself for a while and he was laid off. I then had to go to the deck to do him in and a boy who was a heavy hammer on top of the lead made him harmless. Life was re-

extinct however until noon the next day.

Duggan has a collection of curios and will add this new animal to it. The specimens of the fish tribes must be found near Clipperton. He says there is one fish there that has a set of teeth like a human. He brought up with him this trip some land crabs. Each has two teeth that look like those of a baby.

The Navarro brought up a big cargo of guano for the Oceanic Phosphate Company of which L. P. Dreyer is president. Twenty men who have been working on the island for the company came up on the schooner.

This fish is said to have been secured by Colonel Macfarlane (now in San Francisco) and after being properly mounted will be presented by him to either the British Museum or the Bishop Museum.

Governor G. D. Freeth, formerly of Laysan Island, was in charge of this expedition to Clipperton Island and brought away 350 tons of guano, which he sold in San Francisco.

Notice to Mariners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The attention of ship captains is called to the graphical method of finding the great circle course and distance between the

A. O. Grothe, Miss S. H. Grothe, Alc Harvey Arthur Hobby, Father Keoung G. A. Melville T. Melville, W. S. Pack R. H. Postlethwaite, James Stewart W. Vivian Fox Sydne—Mrs. C. V. Mott and infant Miss Aleut, Miss A. Aleut, Miss Eleanor Aleut, Miss Rowena Aleut, Arthur W. Baum, Mr. Best, Miss Best, E. Buttermer, Mr. Nettle Coke, J. S. Corden, W. S. Crook James Cumming, G. A. Cumming, V. Cumming Earl H. Daggett, J. Dausing C. Davis J. Davis, Hay Dickson H. Donnan wife and child, C. J. Eads A. S. Gabbs, Geo. Giffen, H. Graham S. Gregory, Edgar Hall and wife, Henry Hewitt, Jr. C. Hill, H. E. Hill, R. Hill P. B. Hoodley, Geo. B. Hoppe F. Iredate and wife, A. E. Johns, Mrs. E. Jones E. Jones, J. J. Kelly, Martin Kennedy and wife, Miss A. Kennedy W. H. Livod, M. C. Mason, T. R. McElhinny H. Musgrave and wife, Captain Chas. Nelson, Mrs. E. M. Oldham, Mrs. Oldham, J. F. Owen, P. Patullo, F. A. Peters, R. B. Pettigrew and wife, Master R. H. Pettigrew, James Phillips, Geo. H. Richards, Mr. Trench, G. H. S. Trott, H. Trumble, E. Turner, T. Walker and wife, R. T. Wilkins.

Departures

For Maui and Hawaii, per steamer Kinau, Oct. 20—Volcano: Prof. H. Schauinsland and wife. For way ports: George Sea, F. Spencer, Chas. Williams, Miss Crockett, S. Parker, Miss Bella Woods, Miss Ward, Mrs. Ayou, Mr. Kynnersley and wife, Miss E. Parker, E. D. Baldwin, Ed Dowsett, A. G. Robertson, Miss J. Hassinger, W. Reinhardt, wife and child, A. F. Lange, Mr. Collier, William Miller, David Griffith, C. B. Dwight, C. R. Collier, Bro. Philip, Bishop of Panopolis, George Rose, J. H. Fisher.

For Maui, per steamer Claudine, Oct. 20—Mrs. J. O. Wilder, Miss Mary Lyman, W. O. Aiken and wife, William Hay, J. F. Collier, J. M. Lewis, Mrs. M. Hapai, Ah Sang, Ah Ming, Mrs. A. Kepoikai, and 35 on deck.

For Kauai, per steamer Mikahala, Oct. 20—Mrs. H. Isenberg, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Miss H. Neal, Mrs. Tomes, Mr. Stanley and bride, E. Streuss, Dr. Goodhue, Mrs. Kaela and child, W. H. Rice, G. N. Wilcox, Dr. Hutchinson, F. W. Glade, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Grimstaum, K. Hiraota, and 33 on deck.

BORN.

GIBBONS—On October 11th, at Southsea, England, to the wife of Lieutenant F. K. C. Gibbons, R. N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

STANLEY-DANFORD—At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, October 20th, 1896, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Honolulu, assisted by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, William F. L. Stanley, second son of the late James Charles Stanley, Commissary General of H. B. M. Ordnance Department, to Juanita F. C. Danford, second daughter of the late William Danford of Larkfield House, Dublin, Ireland.

DIED.

MARTIN—At Hong Kong, China, October 2, 1896, Captain K. Martin, of the bark Velocity.

BY AUTHORITY.

ST. D. G. WALTERS, M.D., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Lithue, Island of Kauai, vice S. W. Wilcox, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Oct. 19, 1896.
1803-3t

DAVID CENTER, ESQ., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Walliua, Island of Maui, vice M. P. Waiwaiole, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Oct. 12, 1896.
1803-3t

ARRIVALS.

Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Am bktne Skagit, Robinson, from Port Townsend
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kanai ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, from Kapea.

Thursday Oct 22

O. S. S. Mariposa Hayward from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday Oct 20

Stmr. Kinnun Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Higlund for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou Freeman, for Olowalu Kukanan and Laupahoehoe.

Stmr. Kauai Bruhn, for Lahaina.

Thursday Oct 22

Stmr. James Makee Peterson, from Kapea.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for the Colonies.

PASSENGERS

Arrivals

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou Oct 21—Norman Hulbert and 3 on deck.

From Kapaa per stmr. James Makee Oct 21—Mrs. McLeigh Rev. O. H. Gerrick and 8 on deck.

From San Francisco per O. S. S. Mariposa Oct. 22 W. R. Lickor J. W. M. Giffard H. B. Gripe R. W. Legett and wife Miss M. Hoffman E. Horing and wife Miseric Caselli and Mrs. S. S. Inness J. S. McCann Mrs. M. C. Nasco A. N. Smith for Apia Mrs. Wm. Churchill L. D. Campbells T. M. Chambers and wife Leslie M. Cockrell Hon. J. M. Daigaville M. P. A. Grothe Miss

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warind, Master will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

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